LIFE OF DR. THOMAS BIRCH.

With an engraved Portrait of that eminent Writer.

THIS very diſtinguiſhed character in the republic of letters, was born in the pariſh of St. John's, Clerkenwell, on the 23d of November 1705. His parents were both of them Quakers, and his father, Joſeph Birch, was a coffee-millmaker by trade. Mr. Joſeph Birch endeavoured to bring up his ſon Thomas to his own buſineſs: but ſo ardent was the youth's paſſion for reading, that he ſolicited his father to be indulged in this inclination, promiſing, in that caſe, to provide for himſelf. The firſt ſchool he went to was at Hemel-hempſted, in Hertfordſhire. It was kept by John Owen, a rigid Quaker, for whom Mr. Birch afterward officiated, ſome little while, as an uſher. The next ſchool in which he received his education was taught by one Welby, who lived near Turnbull-ſtreet, Clerkenwell. This Welby never had above eight or ten ſcholars at a time, whom he profeſſed to inſtruct in the Latin tongue, in the ſhort ſpace of a year and a half. To him Mr. Birch was likewiſe an uſher; as he alſo afterward was to Mr. Beſſe, the famous Quaker, in George's-court, near St. John's-lane, who publiſhed the poſthumous works of Claridge. It is further ſaid, that he went to Ireland with dean Smedley; but in what year he paſſed over to that country, and how long he reſided with the dean, cannot now be aſcertained. In his removal, as an uſher, he always took care to get into a ſtill better ſchool, and where he might have the greateſt opportunity of ſtudying the moſt valuable books. He was indefatigable in his application, and ſtole many hours from ſleep to increaſe his ſtock of knowledge. By this unremitting diligence, though he had not the happineſs of an univerſity education, he ſoon became qualified to take holy orders in the church of England; and as his early connections were of a different kind, his being ordained was a matter of no ſmall ſurpriſe to his old acquaintance. We do not preciſely know when this event took place; but it muſt have been as early as 1728. In the ſame year, he married the daughter of one Mr. Cox, a clergyman to whom he was curate; and in this union he was ſingularly happy: but his felicity was of a ſhort duration, Mrs. Birch dying in leſs than twelvemonths after their marriage. The diſorder which carried her off was a puerperal fever, and almoſt in the very article of her death, ſhe wrote to her huſband the following ſhort, but affecting letter:

'This day I return you, my deareſt life, my ſincere, hearty thanks, for every favour beſtowed on your moſt faithful and obedient wife.

July 31, 1729. HANNAH BIRCH.

How much Mr. Birch was affected by this calamity, appears from a copy of verſes written by him, Auguſt 3, 1729, on his wife's coffin. That Mrs. Birch was a woman of very amiable accompliſhments, is not only evident from what is ſaid in thoſe verſes, but from two Latin epitaphs drawn up for her; one by her huſband, and the other by Dr. Dale, which laſt was tranſlated into Engliſh by Mr. James Ralph. In both theſe epitaphs, ſhe is celebrated as having poſſeſſed an uncommon ſhare of knowledge and taſte, as well as the moſt excellent moral virtues.

From the time of his wife's death, till the year 1732, we learn nothing of Mr. Birch, excepting that, during this interval, he had been recommended by a common friend, to the friendſhip and favour of the late lord high chancellor Hardwicke, then attorney-general; to which noble peer, and to the preſent earl of Hardwicke, he was indebted for all his preferments. The firſt proof he experienced of his patron's regard, was his being recommended to the living of Ulting, in

the county of Eſſex. To this living he was inſtituted by Dr. Gibſon, biſhop of London, on the 20th of May, and he took poſſeſſion of it on the day following. In 1734, he was appointed one of the domeſtic chaplains to William earl of Kilmarnock, the unfortunate nobleman who was afterward beheaded, on the 18th of Auguſt 1746, for having been engaged in the rebellion, which began in 1745. The earl of Kilmarnock was, we believe, in more early life, underſtood to be a whig; and under no other character could Mr. Birch have been introduced to his lordſhip's notice. On the 20th of February 1734-5, Mr. Birch had the honour of being choſen a member of the Royal Society, ſir Hans Sloane taking a leading part in the election. The ſame honour was done him on the 11th of December 1735, by the Society of Antiquaries; of which ſociety he afterward became a director. A few weeks before he was choſen into the Antiquarian Society, the Mariſchal College of Aberdeen had conferred on him, by diploma, the degree of Maſter of Arts. In the ſpring of the year 1743, by the favour of his noble patron before-mentioned, he received a more ſubſtantial benefit; being preſented by the crown to the rectory of Landewy Welfrey, in the county of Pembroke. To this benefice, which was a ſinecure, he was inſtituted on the 7th of May, by Dr. Edward Willes, biſhop of St. David's.

In January 1743-4, Mr. Birch was preferred, in the ſame manner, to the rectory of Sidington St. Peter's, in the county and dioceſe of Glouceſter. We find no traces of his having taken poſſeſſion of this living; and, indeed, it is probable that he quitted it immediately, for one that was more ſuitable to his inclinations, and to his literary engagements, which required his almoſt conſtant reſidence in town; for on the 24th of February 1743-4, he was inſtituted to the rectories of St. Michael, Wood-ſtreet, and St. Mary, Staining, united. His next preferment was likewiſe in the city of London; being to the united rectories of St. Margaret Pattens, and St. Gabriel, Fenchurch. To this benefice, he was preſented in the beginning of February 1745-6, and received inſtitution to it on the 13th of that month. In January 1752, he was elected one of the ſecretaries of the Royal Society, in the room of Dr. Cromwell Mortimer, deceaſed. In January 1753, the Mariſchal college of Aberdeen created him Doctor of Divinity; and in that year, the ſame honour was conferred on him by that excellent prelate, Dr. Thomas Herring, archbiſhop of Canterbury. Our author was alſo a truſtee of the Britiſh Muſeum. The laſt preferment given to Dr. Birch, was the rectory of Depden, in Eſſex; for which he was indebted to the preſent earl of Hardwicke. Depden itſelf, indeed, was in the patronage of the late opulent and unfortunate Mr. Chiſwell's family, and in the poſſeſſion of the reverend Dr. Cock. But the benefice in lord Hardwicke's gift, being at too great a diſtance from town, to be legally held by Dr. Birch, he obtained an exchange with Dr. Cock. Dr. Birch was inſtituted to Depden by the late eminent biſhop Sherlock, on the 25th of February 1761; and he continued poſſeſſed of this preferment, together with the united rectories of St. Margaret Pattens, and St. Gabriel, Fenchurch, till his deceaſe. In 1765, he reſigned his office of ſecretary to the Royal Society, and was ſucceeded by Dr. Morton.

Dr. Birch's health declining about this time, he was ordered to ride for the recovery of it; but being a bad horſeman, and going out, contrary to advice, on a froſty day, he was unfortunately thrown from his horſe, on the road between London and Hampſtead, and killed on the ſpot. Dr. William Watſon, of Lincoln's-inn-fields, as ſoon as he heard of the accident of the fall, haſtened to the relief of his friend, but in vain. It is not known whether Dr. Birch's fall

might not have been occaſioned by an apoplexy. This melancholy event happened on the 9th of January 1766, in the ſixty-firſt year of his age, to the great regret of the doctor's numerous literary friends. Some days after his death, he was buried in the chancel of his own church of St. Margaret Pattens. Dr. Birch had, in his life-time, been very generous to his relations; and none that were near to him being living at his deceaſe, he bequeathed his library of books and manuſcripts, many of which are valuable, to the Britiſh Muſeum. He likewiſe left the remainder of his fortune, which amounted to not much more than five hundred pounds, to be laid out in government ſecurities, for the purpoſe of applying the intereſt to increaſe the ſtipend of the three aſſiſtant librarians. Thus manifeſting at his death, as he had done during his whole life, his reſpect for literature, and his deſire to promote uſeful knowledge.

Having related the more perſonal and private circumſtances of Dr. Birch's hiſtory, we proceed to his various publications. The firſt great work he engaged in was the 'General Dictionary, Hiſtorical and Critical,' wherein a new tranſlation of that of the celebrated Mr. Bayle was included; and which was interſperſed with ſeveral thouſand lives never before publiſhed. It was on the 29th of April 1734, that Dr. Birch, in conjunction with the rev. Mr. John Peter Bernard, and Mr. John Lockman, agreed with the bookſellers to carry on this important undertaking; and Mr. George Sale was employed to draw up the articles relating to Oriental hiſtory. The whole deſign was completed in ten volumes folio; the firſt of which appeared in 1734, and the laſt in 1741. It is univerſally allowed, that this work contains a very extenſive and uſeful body of biographical knowledge. We are not told what were the particular articles written by Dr. Birch; but there is no doubt of his having executed a great part of the dictionary: neither is it, we ſuppoſe, any diſparagement to his coadjutors, to ſay that he was ſuperior to them in abilities and reputation. However, in this obſervation, we except Mr. George Sale, who was, without controverſy, eminently qualified for the department he had undertaken. The next great deſign in which Dr. Birch engaged, was the publication of Thurloe's State-papers. This collection, which comprized ſeven volumes in folio, came out in 1742. It is dedicated to the late lord chancellor Hardwicke, and there is prefixed to it a life of Thurloe; but whether it was written or not by our author, does not appear. The ſame life had been ſeparately publiſhed not long before. The letters and papers in this collection throw the greateſt light on the period to which they relate, and are accompanied with proper references, and a complete index to each volume. In 1744, Dr. Birch publiſhed, in octavo, a Life of the honourable Robert Boyle, eſq. which has ſince been prefixed to the quarto edition of the works of that excellent man, and eminent philoſopher. In the ſame year, our author began his aſſiſtance to Mr. Houbraken and Mr. Vertue, in their deſign of publiſhing, in folio, the heads of illuſtrious perſons of Great Britain, engraved by thoſe two artiſts, but chiefly by Houbraken. To each head was annexed, by Dr. Birch, a brief life and character of the perſon repreſented. The firſt volume of this work, which came out in numbers, was completed in 1747, and the ſecond in 1752. Our author's concern in this undertaking did not hinder his proſecuting, at the ſame time, other hiſtorical diſquiſitions; for in 1747, appeared, in octavo, 'His Enquiry into the Share which King Charles the Firſt had in the Tranſactions of the Earl of Glamorgan.' A ſecond edition of the Enquiry was publiſhed in 1756, and it was a work which excited no ſmall degree of attention. In 1748, Dr. Birch, was the editor, in two volumes

octavo, of the miſcellaneous works of ſir Walter Raleigh; to which was prefixed the life of that great, unfortunate, and injured man. The next publication we meet with of our author is, 'An Hiſtorical View of the Negociations between the Courts of England, France, and Bruſſels, from the Year 1592 to 1617; extracted chiefly from the MS. State Papers of ſir Thomas Edmondes, knight, ambaſſador in France, and at Bruſſels, and treaſurer of the houſehold to the kings, James I, and Charles I, and of Anthony Bacon, eſq. brother to the lord chancellor Bacon. To which is added, a Relation of the State of France, with the Character of Henry IV, and the principal Perſons of that Court, drawn up by ſir George Carew, upon his return from his Embaſſy there in 1609, and addreſſed to king James I, never before printed.' This work, which conſiſts of one volume in 8vo, appeared in 1749; and, in an introductory diſcourſe to the honourable Philip Yorke, eſq. (the preſent earl of Hardwicke) Dr. Birch makes ſome reflections on the utility of deducing hiſtory from its only true and unerring ſources; the original letters and papers of thoſe eminent men, who were the principal actors in the adminiſtration of affairs; after which he gives ſome account of the lives of ſir Thomas Edmondes, ſir George Carew, and Mr. Anthony Bacon. The 'Hiſtorical View,' is undoubtedly a valuable performance, and has brought to light a variety of particulars relative to the ſubjects and the period treated of, which before were either not at all, or not ſo fully known. In 1751, was publiſhed, by our author, an edition, in two volumes, octavo, of the theological, moral, dramatic, and poetical works of Mrs. Catherine Cockburn; with an account of the life of that very ingenious lady. In the next year came out his 'Life of archbiſhop Tillotſon.' A ſecond edition, corrected and enlarged, appeared in 1753. This work, which was dedicated to archbiſhop Herring, is one of the moſt pleaſing and popular of Dr. Birch's performances; and he has done great juſtice to Dr. Tillotſon's memory, character, and virtues. Our biographer has likewiſe intermixed with his narrative of the good prelate's tranſactions, ſhort accounts of the perſons occaſionally mentioned; a method which he has purſued in ſome of his other publications. In 1753, he reviſed the quarto edition, in two vol. of Milton's Proſe Works, and added a new Life of that great Poet and Writer. Dr. Birch gave to the world, in the following year, his 'Memoirs of the reign of queen Eliſabeth, from the year 1581, till her death. In which the ſecret intrigues of her court, and the conduct of her favourite, Robert earl of Eſſex, both at home and abroad, are particularly illuſtrated, from the original papers of his intimate friend, Anthony Bacon, eſq. and other Manuſcripts, never before publiſhed.' Theſe memoirs, which are inſcribed to the doctor's great friend, the preſent earl of Hardwicke, give a minute account of the letters and materials from which they are taken; and the whole work undoubtedly forms a very valuable collection; wherein our author has ſhewn himſelf (as in his other writings) to be a faithful and accurate compiler; and in which, beſide a full diſplay of the temper and actions of the earl of Eſſex, much light is thrown on the characters of the Cecils, Bacons, and many eminent perſons of that period. Dr. Birch's next publication was, 'The Hiſtory of the Royal Society of London, for improving of natural Knowledge, from its firſt riſe. In which the moſt conſiderable of theſe Papers, communicated to the Society, which have not hitherto been publiſhed, are inſerted in their proper Order, as a Supplement to the Philoſophical Tranſactions.' The two firſt volumes of this performance, which was dedicated to his late majeſty, appeared in 1756, and the other two volumes in 1757. The hiſtory is carried on to the end of the year 1687; and if the work

had been continued, and had been conducted with the ſame extent and minuteneſs, it would have been a very voluminous undertaking. But, though it may, perhaps, be juſtly blamed in this reſpect, it certainly contains many curious and entertaining anecdotes concerning the manner of the ſociety's proceedings at their firſt eſtabliſhment; and has preſented to the public a variety of valuable communications. It is enriched, likewiſe, with a number of perſonal circumſtances relative to the members, and with biographical accounts of ſuch of the more conſiderable of them as died in the courſe of each year.

In 1760, came out, in one volume octavo, our author's 'Life of Henry prince of Wales, eldeſt ſon of king James I. Compiled chiefly from his own papers, and other manuſcripts, never before publiſhed.' It is dedicated to his preſent majeſty, then prince of Wales. Some have objected to this work; that it abounds too much with trifling details, and that Dr. Birch has not given ſufficient ſcope to ſuch reflections and diſquiſitions as aroſe from his ſubject. It muſt, nevertheleſs, be acknowledged, that it affords a more exact and copious account than had hitherto appeared of a prince whoſe memory has always been remarkably popular; and that various facts, reſpecting ſeveral other eminent characters, are occaſionally introduced. The laſt publication of our diligent ſearcher into the hiſtory and biography of his native country, was, 'Letters, Speeches, Charges, Advices, &c. of Francis Bacon, lord viſcount St. Alban, lord chancellor of England.' This collection, which is comprized in one volume octavo, and is dedicated to the honourable Charles Yorke, eſq. appeared in 1763. It is taken from ſome papers which had been originally in the poſſeſſion of Dr. Rawley, lord Bacon's chaplain, whoſe executor, Mr. John Rawley, having put them into the hands of Dr. Teniſon, they were, at length, depoſited in the manuſcript library at Lambeth. Dr. Birch, ſpeaking of theſe papers of lord Bacon, ſays, that it can ſcarcely be imagined, but that the bringing to light, from obſcurity and oblivion, the remains of ſo eminent a perſon, will be thought an acquiſition not inferior to the diſcovery (if the ruins of Herculaneum ſhould afford ſuch a treaſure) of a new ſet of the epiſtles of Cicero, whom our immortal countryman moſt remarkably reſembled as an orator, a philoſopher, a writer, a lawyer, and a ſtateſman. Though this, perhaps, is ſpeaking too highly of a collection, which contains many things in it ſeemingly not very material, it muſt, at the ſame time, be allowed, that nothing can be totally unintereſting which relates to ſo illuſtrious a man, or tends, in any degree, to give a further inſight into his character. Theſe are all the ſeparate publications of Dr. Birch that have come to our knowledge, excepting a Sermon on the Proof of the Wiſdom and Goodneſs of God, from the Frame and Conſtitution of Man, preached before the College of Phyſicians, in 1749, in conſequence of lady Sadlier's will: to which we may add that he reviſed new editions of Bacon's, Boyle's, and Tillotſon's works. The lives of Boyle and Tillotſon, though printed by themſelves, were drawn up partly with a view to their being prefixed to theſe great men's writings.

It would ſwell this article too much, were we to enter into a detail of our author's communications to the Royal Society, and of the papers tranſmitted by him to that illuſtrious body. For theſe it muſt ſuffice to refer to the Philoſophical Tranſactions. Whoever looks into his hiſtory of the early proceedings of the ſociety, will have no doubt of the aſſiduity and diligence with which he diſcharged his peculiar duty as ſecretary. But there is nothing which ſets Dr. Birch's induſtry in a more ſtriking light than the vaſt number of tranſcripts which he made with his own hands. Among theſe, not to mention many other inſtances, there are no leſs than ſixteen volumes

in quarto, of Anthony Bacon's papers, tranſcribed from the Lambeth library; and eight more volumes of the ſame ſize, relative to hiſtory and literature. Our author's correſpondence, by letters, was, likewiſe, very large and extenſive; of which numerous proofs occur in the Britiſh Muſeum. What enabled Dr. Birch to go through ſuch a variety of undertakings, was his being a very early riſer. By this method he had executed the buſineſs of the morning before numbers of people had begun it; and, indeed, it is the peculiar advantage of riſing betimes, that it is not in the power of any interruptions, avocations, or engagements whatever, to deprive a man of the hours which have already been well employed, or to rob him of the conſolation of reflecting, that he has not ſpent the day in vain. With all this cloſeneſs of application, Dr. Birch was not a ſolitary recluſe. He was of a cheerful and ſocial temper, and entered much into converſation with the world. He was perſonally connected with moſt of the literary men of his time, and with ſome of them he maintained an intimate friendſhip. When we mention among theſe, ſir Hans Sloane, Dr. Mead, Dr. Salter, Mr. Jortin, and Dr. Maty; Daniel Wray, eſq. Dr. Morton, Dr. Ducarel, and Dr. William Watſon, we would not be underſtood to exclude others, who may, perhaps, be equally entitled to notice. With regard to the *great*, though he ſtood well with many of them, his chief connection was with the late and preſent earl of Hardwicke, and with the reſt of the branches of that noble and reſpectable family. In his manners Dr. Birch was ſimple and unaffected, and his diſpoſition was truly obliging and benevolent. No one was more ready to aſſiſt his fellow creatures, or entered more ardently into uſeful and laudable undertakings. He was particularly active in the ſociety for promoting literature by the printing of books, to which we are indebted for the publication of Tanner's Bibliotheca Britannica-Hibernica, and ſome few other valuable works. In ſhort, Dr. Birch was entitled to that higheſt praiſe, of being a good man, as well as a man of knowledge and learning. His ſentiments with reſpect to ſubjects of divinity were rational and enlarged, and he was a zealous friend to religious and civil liberty. His turn of thinking was ſimilar to that of the late biſhop Hoadly.

We have ſeen that it has been objected to Dr. Birch, that he was ſometimes too minute in his publications, and that he did not always exerciſe, with due ſeverity, the power of ſelection. The charge muſt be confeſſed not to be totally groundleſs. But it may be alleged in our author's favour, that a man who has a deep and extenſive acquaintance with a ſubject, often ſees a connection and importance in ſome ſmaller circumſtances, which may not immediately be diſcerned by others; and, on that account, may have reaſons for inſerting them, that will eſcape the notice of ſuperficial minds.

ON THE ORIGIN OR INVENTION OF BUTTER.

BUTTER is a ſubſtance ſo well known, that it is needleſs to give any definition of it. It is one of the three component parts of milk, the other two being *whey* and *cheeſe*. It is evident from the proceſſes by which butter and cheeſe are made, that theſe two parts are not completely diſſolved in the *ſerum* or whey, but only diffuſed through it like an emulſion. They may indeed be ſeparated from it by reſt alone, without any artificial preparation.

Butter, though uſed at preſent as food in moſt countries of Europe, was not known, or known very imperfectly to the ancients. This, we think, is completely proved by pro-

feſſor Beckmann in his Hiſtory of Inventions. In our tranſlation of the Hebrew ſcripture, there is indeed frequent mention made of butter at very early periods; but, as the profeſſor well obſerves, the greateſt maſters of biblical criticiſm unanimouſly agree, that the word ſo tranſlated ſignifies milk or cream, or ſour thick milk, and cannot poſſibly mean what we call butter. The word plainly alludes to ſomething liquid, which was uſed for waſhing the feet, which was drunk, and which had ſometimes the power of intoxicating; and we know that mares milk may be ſo prepared as to produce the ſame effect.

The oldeſt mention of butter, the profeſſor thinks, is in the account of the Scythians, given by Herodotus (lib. IV. 2.) who ſays, that 'theſe people pour the milk of their mares into wooden veſſels, cauſe it to be violently ſtirred or ſhaken by their blind ſlaves, and ſeparate the part which ariſes to the ſurface, as they conſider it as more valuable and delicious than what is collected below it.' That this ſubſtance muſt have been a ſoft kind of butter, is well known; and Hippocrates gives a ſimilar account of the Scythian butter, and calls it μιτεγιον, which Galen tranſlates by the word Βουτυρον. The poet Anaxandrides, who lived ſoon after Hippocrates, deſcribing the marriage-feaſt of Iphicrates, who married the daughter of Cotys, king of Thrace, ſays, that the Thracians ate butter, which the Greeks at that time conſidered as a wonderful kind of food.

Dioſcorides ſays, that good butter was prepared from the fatteſt milk, ſuch as that of ſheep or goats, by ſhaking it in a veſſel till the fat was ſeparated. To this butter he aſcribes the ſame effects, when uſed externally, as thoſe produced by our butter at preſent. He adds alſo, and he is the firſt writer who makes the obſervation, that freſh butter might be melted and poured over pulſe and vegetables inſtead of oil, and that it might be employed in paſtry in the room of other fat ſubſtances. A kind of ſoot likewiſe was at that time prepared from butter for external application, which was uſed in curing inflammations of the eyes, and other diſorders. For this purpoſe the butter was put into a lamp, and when conſumed the lamp was again filled till the deſired quantity of ſoot was collected in a veſſel placed over it.

Galen, who diſtinguiſhes and confirms in a more accurate manner the healing virtues of butter, expreſsly remarks, that cows' milk produces the fatteſt butter, that butter made from ſheeps' or goats' milk is leſs rich; and that aſſes' milk yields the pooreſt. He expreſſes his aſtoniſhment, therefore, that Dioſcorides ſhould ſay, that butter is made from the milk of ſheep and goats. He aſſures us that he had ſeen it made from cows' milk, and that he believes it had thence acquired its name. 'Butter (ſays he) may be very properly employed for ointments; and when leather is beſmeared with it, the ſame purpoſe is anſwered as when it is rubbed over with oil. In cold countries, which do not produce oil, butter is uſed in the baths; and that it is a real fat, may be readily perceived by its catching fire when poured over burning coals.' What has been here ſaid is ſufficient to ſhew that butter muſt have been very little known to, or uſed by the Greeks and the Romans in the time of Galen, that is, at the end of the ſecond century.

The profeſſor having collected, in chronological order, every thing which he could find in the works of the ancients reſpecting butter, concludes, that it is not a Grecian, and much leſs a Roman invention, but that the Greeks were made acquainted with it by the Scythians, the Thracians, and the Phrygians, and the Romans by the people of Germany. He is likewiſe decidedly of opinion, that when thoſe two poliſhed nations had learned the art of making it, they uſed it not as

food, but only as an ointment, or ſometimes as a medicine. 'We never find it (ſays he) mentioned by Galen, and others, as a food, though they have ſpoken of it as applicable to other purpoſes. No notice is taken of it by Apicius; nor is there any thing ſaid of it in that reſpect by the authors who treat on agriculture, though they have given us very particular information concerning milk, cheeſe, and oil.'

The caſe, however, is now very different. It is, in this country, at leaſt, ſo general an article of food, that the proper methods of making and curing it, have engaged the attention of ſome of our ableſt writers on agriculture. In addition to what has been ſaid upon theſe ſubjects, our readers will probably be pleaſed with the following method of curing it, which is practiſed by ſome farmers in the pariſh of Udney, in the county of Aberdeen, and gives to their butter a great ſuperiority above that of their neighbours.

Take two parts of the beſt common ſalt, one part of ſugar, and one part of ſaltpetre; beat them up together, and blend the whole completely. Take one ounce of this compoſition for every ſixteen ounces of butter, work it well into the maſs, and cloſe it up for uſe.

Dr. James Anderſon, from whoſe view of the agriculture of the county of Aberdeen, this receipt is taken, ſays, that he knows of no ſimple improvement in economics greater than this is, when compared with the uſual mode of curing butter by means of common ſalt alone. 'I have ſeen (continues he) the experiment fairly made of one part of the butter made at one time being thus cured, and the other part cured with ſalt alone: the difference was inconceivable. I ſhould ſuppoſe that, in any open market, the one would ſell for 30 *per cent.* more than the other. The butter cured with the mixture appears of rich marrowry conſiſtence and fine colour, and never acquires a brittle hardneſs, nor taſtes ſalt; the other is comparatively hard and brittle, approaching more nearly to the appearance of tallow, and is much ſalter to the taſte. I have ate butter cured with the above compoſition that had been kept three years, and it was as ſweet as at firſt; but it muſt be noted, that butter thus cured requires to ſtand three weeks or a month before it is begun to be uſed. If it be ſooner opened, the ſalts are not ſufficiently blended with it; and ſometimes the coolneſs of the nitre will then be perceived, which totally diſappears afterward.'

The following obſervations reſpecting the proper methods of keeping both milk and butter, are by the ſame author, and we truſt may prove uſeful. Speaking ſtill of the county of Aberdeen, he ſays, 'The pernicious practice of keeping milk in leaden veſſels, and ſalting butter in ſtone jars, begins to gain ground among ſome of the fine ladies in this county, as well as elſewhere, from an idea of cleanlineſs. The fact is, it is juſt the reverſe of cleanlineſs; for in the hands of a careful perſon nothing can be more cleanly than wooden diſhes, but under the management of a ſlattern they diſcover the ſecret, which ſtone diſhes indeed do not. In return, theſe latter communicate to the butter and the milk, which has been kept in them, a poiſonous quality, which inevitably proves deſtructive to the human conſtitution. To the prevalence of this practice I have no doubt we muſt attribute the frequency of palſies, which begin to prevail ſo much in this kingdom: for the well known effect of the poiſon of lead is bodily debility, palſy, and death.

Sup. En. Brit.

The STORY *of Madame la* MARQUISE *de* ——, *as narrated by herſelf.*

Continued from Page 186.

DURING my abſence, the count, for the firſt time ſince her confinement, called on my mother. He affected great concern, and expreſſed the moſt ardent wiſh to have it in his power to ſerve her; hinted that her greateſt danger proceeded from an idea that ſhe had been intimately connected with, and favoured by, the Gironde party; that he had been uſing all his influence with the committee of public ſafety to prevent the effect of that idea; and that he was not without hopes of ſucceeding. She heard him with coldneſs, and expreſſed her thanks with reſerve, becauſe ſhe was ill able to diſſemble, and ſtrongly ſuſpected his profeſſions of good-will.

He then ſaid, 'that, independent of her connection with an odious faction, another circumſtance prejudiced her cauſe ſtill more in the minds of the men at preſent in power; and, he was very ſorry to add, might, if not removed, endanger her life; and that was her daughter's being the wife, not only of an emigrant, but of one who ſerved under the prince of Condé.'

'It ſeems quite unneceſſary to remind me of thoſe circumſtances,' ſaid my mother, 'ſince they cannot be altered.

'If I were not perſuaded that your influence could alter them,' reſumed he, 'my tenderneſs for you would have prevented my mentioning them.' He then proceeded to inform her, 'that it was, by the laws of the republic, abſolutely impoſſible for my huſband ever to return to France without the immediate loſs of his life; and that it was equally impoſſible for me to leave France without forfeiting the ſucceſſion to her eſtate: that thoſe two impoſſibilities rendered a divorce highly expedient; that divorces had been at no preceding period ſo eaſily obtained as at preſent; and,' added he, 'to give you the moſt convincing proof, not only of my being able to obtain your acquittal and freedom, but alſo of the ſincerity of my friendſhip to you, notwithſtanding my being ſenſible that it was by your influence alone that what I am going to propoſe failed formerly, yet I now declare, that I am ſtill willing to unite my family with yours by eſpouſing your daughter, as ſoon as a divorce can be procured from her preſent huſband.'

'And you expect,' ſaid my mother, her eyes flaſhing with indignation 'you expect that I ſhall influence my daughter to agree to ſuch an execrable plan?'

'If you do not prefer remaining in priſon, and the forfeiture of your fortune,' anſwered he.

'Know, wretch,' replied ſhe, 'that I would prefer the guillotine!'

'Perhaps you may in that be indulged, madam,' replied he, and ruſhed out of the room.

After this my mother deſpaired of obtaining her liberty, and did all ſhe could to perſuade me to leave her to her fate. 'They are determined, my dear child,' ſaid ſhe, 'to murder me, on ſome pretext or other; perhaps, without troubling themſelves about a pretext, they will take my life, that my eſtate may be confiſcated. You cannot prevent their cruelty; but it will be a great conſolation to me to know that you are beyond their power; I beg, therefore, that you will adopt the plan I have formed for your eſcape out of this land of horror. If, contrary to my expectation, my life ſhould be ſpared, I will find means of informing you, and we will meet when it can be done without danger: but it is a very great aggravation of my miſery to know that you remain in the power of ſuch barbarians.'

Theſe, and other arguments to the ſame purpoſe, though often urged, did not prevail. I ſhould have conſidered it as ſacrilegious, and that it would put me on a footing with the

barbarians ſhe execrated, to abandon my mother in ſuch circumſtances.

The name of the dancing-maſter who had acted as commiſſioner was Vilotte. In his youth he had been diſtinguiſhed for expertneſs in the practical part of his profeſſion: being now ſomewhat advanced in life, he valued himſelf moſt on the theoretical, in which alone, he ſaid, true genius conſiſted. Had he confined his genius to his own profeſſion it would have been better for him: but a little after the commencement of our miſerable revolution, he turned it to politics. He ſaid 'that fortune had committed a *faux-pas* in making him a dancing-maſter; and hoped, as many others did, that the revolution would raiſe him to the ſituation he thought he deſerved.' He had formerly had the higheſt reſpect for counts, marquiſes, and dukes, by whoſe protection he had acquired a comfortable independence: he now began to think that the greater part of them were devoid of talents, and unfit for the offices they held; and, what was ſtill a greater miſtake, he believed that he himſelf poſſeſſed the capacity in which they were deficient. He became an admirer of that canting enthuſiaſt Robeſpierre; he attended clubs, ſtudied political pamphlets, and declaimed againſt the abuſes of government, at the meetings of his ſection.

Moſt of Vilotte's old protectors laughed at his extravagances. My mother, who had known inſtances of his benevolence, was ſo vexed at the thought of a well-diſpoſed man rendering himſelf ridiculous, that ſhe ſent for him, told him what ſhe had heard, and gave him ſome good advice. Previous to this, Vilotte, who always ſpoke of my mother as the perſon who had firſt introduced him into genteel buſineſs, and as his principal benefactor, often called at our hotel. But, after this piece of advice, we ſaw no more of him, until we were ſummoned before him in the quality of a commiſſioner.

It then appeared, that though my mother had given him credit for a little more underſtanding than he poſſeſſed, ſhe had a juſt opinion of his diſpoſition. All the political madneſs of his head did not ſuppreſs the worth of his heart. In the calamitous ſtate we now were, he had many opportunities of proving the ſincerity with which he had been attached to our family, and how deſirous he was of being of ſervice to us.

He found various pretexts of viſiting the houſe of our confinement. The *avowed* object of his viſits regarded ſome other buſineſs; but he never left the houſe without ſeeing my mother or me. By him we were aſcertained of what we had always ſuſpected, that my mother's arreſt proceeded from the count, though he took pains to make it be believed that it originated elſewhere. But in general the news Vilotte brought to us was of a conſolatory nature. He aſſiduouſly endeavoured to raiſe my mother's ſpirits, by hopes of being in a ſhort time ſet at liberty; and he neglected nothing that was in his power to make good the hopes he raiſed. He informed my mother that ſhe had leſs reaſon than ever to dread the count's malice, becauſe the channel of his intereſt with Robeſpierre was through Collot d'Herbois, who was at that time abſent from Paris.

This friend of the count was one of the moſt infamous of that infamous band who domineered at this time in France, and rendered that country odious through Europe. The rich and flouriſhing town of Lyons has particular reaſon to execrate this Collot d'Herbois, and his fellow commiſſioner Couthon. I have ſeen both theſe miſcreants. No two men could be more unlike in perſon and countenance, none more congenial in rancour and cruelty.

The former had the look of mild ingenuity. The ſound of his voice was plaintive. He had loſt the uſe of one half of his body by a paralytic ſtroke. From the expreſſion of his countenance, from the modulation of

his voice, from that ſympathy with affliction which people in high proſperity and vigorous health are too often devoid of, and which fellow-ſufferers are ſuppoſed to have in an eminent degree, Couthon was the man, among ten thouſand, to whom a perſon under the preſſure of misfortunes would have applied for relief: the moſt robuſt ſavage that ever was habituated to ſlaughter, the moſt callous inquiſitor that ever queſtioned men under the agonies of torture, was not more blood-thirſty and more unrelenting than Couthon.

There was nothing that could miſlead the judgment in the outward appearance of Collot d'Herbois—all his deceit lay in his heart. His countenance was frightful. Children ſhut their eyes, and ſcreamed at the ſight of this man. His head ſuſtained a frightful exuberance of buſhy hair, black as tar, and ſtiff as the briſtles of a hog; his complexion was cadavarous; his features haggard; his eyes ſanguine: he looked very much like a villain and murderer; and he was a much greater villain and murderer than he looked like.

It is wonderful that one ſhould have ever thought of being an actor who diſgraced the profeſſion by his looks, by his character, and by his want of talent. It has been ſaid, that his rancour againſt the citizens of Lyons originated from their having had the good taſte to hiſs him as often as he appeared on their ſtage. Be that as it may, the barbarities exerciſed on the inhabitants of that devoted city by Couthon and Collot d'Herbois are unparalleled in the records of tyranny: their thirſt of carnage rendered them impatient of the ſlowneſs of guillotines; they projected mines of gunpowder to blow up priſoners by whole houſefuls; they pointed cannon, loaded with grape-ſhot, to tear in pieces multitudes of——.

Our friend Vilotte was a native of Arras, a great admirer of Robeſpierre as a patriot and orator, and proud of him as a townſman. Robeſpierre's patriotiſm and eloquence were well ſuited for impoſing on that depth of underſtanding which poor Vilotte poſſeſſed. Robeſpierre ſhowed ſome attention to him in return for his admiration; and on this I relied for my mother's freedom, and I laboured to inſpire her with the ſame hope. You will be, perhaps, ſurpriſed at this, conſidering the frivolous character of Vilotte; but you cannot conceive, my dear, from what a very unpromiſing ſoil ſprigs of hope will ſhoot up in the breaſts of the unhappy: beſides, Vilotte was not now a frivolous character in our eyes; he had ſhown attachment when our other friends had ſhrunk away; and this attachment remained unlooſened by the ſpirit of party, which raged ſo univerſally, which is often ſo fatal to friendſhip, and from which Vilotte himſelf was far from being free.

This worthy creature's hopes became ſtronger every day, of which he did not fail to inform my mother: at laſt ſhe was convinced that ſhe was to be ſet at liberty within four or five days at fartheſt. She wrote to ſeveral of her friends and relations, that they might expect to ſee her in her own hotel very ſoon.

While we were in this ſtate of mind, Vilotte called one morning at the houſe of our confinement. My mother and I were ſitting together—I heard the ſound of his foot as he advanced through the paſſage. In that diſmal abode we were accuſtomed to few ſounds but thoſe of ſorrow: it was no wonder, then, that I could with certainty diſtinguiſh one which had always been the forerunner of comfort.—'Oh! my dear mother,' ſaid I, ſpringing from my ſeat, 'here comes Vilotte! he brings the order for your freedom.'—'Let us receive it with thankfulneſs and moderation, my child, if he does,' ſaid ſhe.

When Vilotte entered, he had a kind of ſmile on his countenance; but it did not ſeem natural: the good creature ſtrove to maintain a cheerful look while he informed us, that 'he

was certain that my mother would obtain her liberty very ſoon, though *not ſo ſoon* as he had expected; that Robeſpierre had been indiſpoſed, which had occaſioned delay; that he was ſo much occupied, ſince his recovery, that it was difficult to obtain acceſs to him;' but Vilotte added, 'that he had received a meſſage from him, importing that my mother would be ſet at liberty in a ſhort time, though the preciſe day was not yet fixed.'

In ſpite of all theſe palliatives, this was a ſevere diſappointment to both my mother and me: Vilotte perceived it in our countenances; for neither of us ſpoke. He repeated every thing which he thought would afford us comfort; ſaying, 'we might rely on the aſſurance Robeſpierre had ſent him; that Robeſpierre was too great a patriot not to be ſincere; that none but courtiers were inſincere: he was therefore convinced that he ſhould have the happineſs of bringing us good news at his next viſit.'

My mother ſaid—'That what gave her moſt uneaſineſs was, that no particular time had been ever fixed; that if ſhe were aſſured of obtaining her freedom on a certain day, it would be a great comfort, though the day were diſtant.'

Vilotte anſwered—'That though he was determined not to return until the day of her freedom was decided on, ſtill he was convinced he ſhould wait on her ſoon.'

Thoſe who have longed, with impatient expectation, for ſome event on which they imagine their happineſs depends; who have been convinced that the expected event will not be prolonged beyond a particular day, and when that day arrived have been diſappointed, will have ſome idea of our anguiſh: but unleſs they have been ſhut up for months in a priſon, and pined from morning to night for freſh air, free exerciſe, the verdure of the fields, and the faces of friends, they will not have a full notion of what we felt on this occaſion. I really thought nothing could be more vexatious: yet I affected to bear it cheerily, that it might ſit the more lightly on the mind of my mother. I plainly perceived that ſhe aſſumed the ſame behaviour, and for a ſimilar reaſon: in theſe mutual attempts, perhaps, neither deceived the other; yet our efforts to *ſeem* more cheerful than we were enabled us to ſupport the diſappointment better than we ſhould otherwiſe have done.

Five or ſix days after this, Vilotte paid us another viſit: we were ſitting together, and heard him approaching as before. My mother and I looked at each other the moment we diſtinguiſhed his tread; but neither of us ſpoke. I heard her ſigh as he was entering the room. Neither of us turned our eyes on him for a few ſeconds; but when we did, his face ſeemed gay, his ſmiles were unconſtrained. He announced, with an air of complete conviction, that he was not certain that my mother's freedom was determined on: his friend had ſeen Robeſpierre; and the order for that purpoſe would be given in due form, on a particular day, which he named, and which was at the diſtance of three weeks.

In this interval, a friend of my father, who had borrowed from him a conſiderable ſum of money, found means to let my mother know, that he would immediately pay a certain portion of the debt into the hands of any perſon whom ſhe ſhould authoriſe to receive it. This perſon lived at the diſtance of above three hundred miles from Paris, which at this dreadful period he was unwilling to enter. My mother had much occaſion for the money, and thought nobody ſo fit to receive it as myſelf.

An old ſervant of my father, of the name of St. Jean, who had been eſtabliſhed in a ſhop by his aſſiſtance, and was one of the national guards, was engaged to conduct my maid and me on this expedition. As ſoon as the neceſſary paſſports were obtained, the maid and I ſet out in a poſt-chaiſe, and the man attended on horſeback.

My father's friend received me with the greateſt kindneſs, and paid me the money. By a ſlight indiſpoſition, I was under the neceſſity of remaining ſeveral days at his houſe longer than I intended. As ſoon as I was able, I returned in the ſame manner I had ſet out. During the whole of this journey, my thoughts we engroſſed with anticipations of the happineſs I ſhould enjoy on the day of my dear mother's enlargement. My greateſt vexation, in my late indiſpoſition, proceeded from the fear of not being able to reach Paris before it ſhould take place. I now rejoiced in the expectation of arriving there on that very morning.

Not chooſing to drive through Paris, on my arrival, I quitted the poſt-chaiſe at the barrier, intending to walk to the houſe of the man who had accompanied me, whoſe wife had formerly been my maid. Our way was through the place of Louis XV. A great crowd was aſſembled; and we were informed, that it was to ſee the execution of ſome perſons condemned by the bloody tribunal then ſitting. I turning with precipitation; and, by a circuit, avoided a place which was almoſt the daily ſcene of ſuch affecting ſpectacles.

In my way to the houſe above mentioned, I called at a ſhop to purchaſe ſome confections which I knew my mother was fond of. While I ſat in the inner room, till the things I ordered were ready, two perſons entered the ſhop: one of them ſaid, 'that madame de —— had died with the utmoſt ſerenity.'

I did not perfectly hear the name the man pronounced; but, indiſtinct as it was, it darted inſtantaneous terror to my heart. He proceeded to ſay, 'that he had come directly from the place of the revolution, and that he had ſeen her guillotined.'

'Who did you ſay?' aſked the woman of the ſhop.

He anſwered, with an audible and diſtinct voice, 'I already told you, madame de ——, the widow of governor de ——.'

At the mention of my father's name, my maid, who was preſent, uttered a ſhriek, and I loſt all recollection.

The following day, when I began to recover from that ſtate of ſtupefaction into which the dreadful news had thrown me, I found myſelf in bed, in the houſe of a widow who lived near the confectioner, in whoſe ſhop I had been firſt taken ill.

I had cauſe to regret the inſenſibility from which I awoke to a full ſenſe of my miſery.

The ſtate I continued in, for ſome time after the return of my recollection, I will not attempt to deſcribe.

When I was able to liſten to a detail of the circumſtances which preceded the dreadful event, I was told, 'That only a few days before my arrival at Paris, and when my mother ſtill relied on repeated aſſurances of her being to be ſet at liberty on the day appointed, a freſh accuſation had been made againſt her, of her having emigrated to England in June 1792; that ſhe had not returned to France on or previous to the day fixed by the decree of the convention; that ſhe had been, on *falſe pretexts*, ſtruck out of the liſt of emigrants, by a committee of federaliſts and traitors; and, finally, that ſhe correſponded *with*, and had ſent money *to*, her ſon-in-law, who actually ſerved in the army of Condé.

'On this accuſation ſhe had been hurried before the revolutionary tribunal; had undergone the form of a trial, where thoſe circumſtances were ſworn to; had been inſulted, in groſs terms, by the wretch who preſided over that court of aſſaſſins; and afterward dragged to the ſcaffold, where ſhe had ſuffered with the reſignation of a ſaint, with another lady of rank, who was executed at the ſame time, by a miſtake in the name, which thoſe murderers would not take the trouble to inveſtigate, though a different victim was intended.'——

Several weeks after this dreadful event, I was told, one morning, that a gentleman wiſhed to ſee me. As he announced himſelf an old friend of my family, you may conceive how very much I was ſurpriſed when the count entered the room. I could not help ſcreaming as ſoon as I ſaw him.

He begged that I would be compoſed, aſſuring me of his ſympathy.

I cried, 'that I wiſhed for none of his ſympathy—that I could have no ſympathy with him.'

He declared, in the moſt ſoothing tone, 'that he was ready to render me every ſervice in his power;' adding, 'that it was in his power, he hoped, to be of moſt eſſential ſervice to me.'

'Can you reſtore my mother?' exclaimed I.

He ſtarted, became pale, and remained for ſome moments ſilent: then, recovering himſelf, he ſaid—'That he moſt ſincerely lamented the fate of my mother; that he, as well as her other friends, had entertained hopes that ſhe was to be ſet at liberty, at the very time that the ſad event took place:—that ſhe had enemies unknown to him.'

'They are not unknown to me,' cried I; and I was going to utter all that rage and deſpair prompted, when the miſtreſs of the houſe entered the room. The count roſe; and having recommended me, in very affectionate terms, to her care, he withdrew.

La Brune was the name of the woman into whoſe houſe I had been carried, from the ſhop where I was firſt taken ill. Her huſband had received obligations from my father, for which ſhe had retained ſentiments of gratitude; and, after her huſband's death, ſhe let lodgings. She had behaved with all tenderneſs to me, from the moment I had entered her houſe.

When the count was gone, ſhe informed me, that he had been accidentally paſſing when I was carried from the confectioner's to her houſe; that he had frequently called, during my illneſs, to inquire how I was, and had recommended that all poſſible care ſhould be taken of me.

'The monſter!' exclaimed I; 'it was owing to him that my mother was accuſed.'

The woman was ſhocked at hearing this, and expreſſed the utmoſt indignation at ſuch perfidy; but, on inquiring into my reaſons for believing it, ſhe endeavoured to ſhow me that they did not by any means amount to certainty.

On various occaſions, afterward, this woman took pains to perſuade me that there was little probability of the count's having been guilty of the wickedneſs I ſuſpected him of. One day, in particular, after deploring the helpleſs ſituation in which I was, ſhe repeated the deſire he had expreſſed of ſerving me; and concluded, that for thoſe, and various other reaſons, I ought to receive his future viſits with more complaiſance.

'I expect no more of his viſits,' ſaid I; 'but, in caſe of his calling again, I be you may ſhut the door againſt him.'

Madame la Brune told me, 'that ſhe durſt not venture to provoke a man of the count's influence: that if ſhe did, it would no longer be in her power to ſerve me, which ſhe had the moſt ſincere deſire to do. She begged I would reflect on my forlorn ſituation: that I was not free from danger, not only on account of my being the wife of an emigrant, but of one who was in arms againſt the republic. She repreſented how very much I ſtood in need of that protection, without which every body was in danger of being carried before the revolutionary tribunal. 'Innocence, my dear lady,' added ſhe, 'is not always a ſecurity.'

'No,' anſwered I; 'nothing but guilt is; and for that reaſon I deſire no ſecurity.'

On my uttering this, which I did with emphaſis, I was ſurpriſed to ſee madame la Brune change colour, and burſt into tears.

The count was introduced at that very inſtant.

Madame la Brune roſe; and, as ſhe went out of the room, looked at me in a very affecting manner.

I had already been moved by her tears: I conceived this look to be a requeſt that I ſhould not provoke him, leſt it ſhould bring her to trouble: this reflection prevented me from withdrawing with her. I remained in the room, with the determination of behaving to him with calmneſs and civility.

He renewed his offers of ſervice and expreſſions of concern. I bowed, without anſwering. He introduced ſome general and indifferent ſubject of converſation—I joined in it with conſtrained calmneſs. He at laſt took his leave, with a repetition of his hopes to be able to ſerve me.

At one time, I had ſome ſuſpicion that madame la Brune acted in concert with the Count; that perhaps I had been carried to her houſe by his direction. In this I did her injuſtice: ſhe knew nothing of him, previous to his inquiries about me. She was afterward informed, that he was a friend of Collot d'Herbois, and had influence with Robeſpierre. The woman was of a compaſſionate diſpoſition, and had the moſt ſincere deſire of being uſeful to me. She thought the count's protection was powerful, and was concerned at ſeeing me reject it: ſhe thought the dangers of the times juſtified certain means of procuring ſafety, which were not juſtifiable at other periods. She herſelf had a protector, in a man who was a member of the military committee, and highly conſidered by Robeſpierre. Unable to make great ſacrifices for virtue, ſhe reſpected thoſe who could, and was extremely ſuſceptible of remoſe. This was the ſource of her bluſhes at an expreſſion of mine above mentioned.

In ſome converſations I afterward had with this woman, I became fully convinced of her good-will toward me: this was alſo confirmed by the whole of her behaviour.

She ſpoke with gratitude of my father, with tenderneſs of my mother, and with horror of ſome who had the government at preſent in France; but begged that I would, in appearance at leaſt, moderate my diſlike of the count, until I ſhould find myſelf more out of his power.

I had long before been abandoned by all thoſe who, without any ſentiment of friendſhip, had been in the habit of calling themſelves my friends. After the death of my mother, the terror of being ſuſpected kept many from me who had a real affection for me, and would willingly have ſubjected themſelves to conſiderable inconveniences, but not to danger, on my account.——

The count continued his viſits: they became more frequent: his profeſſions of friendſhip were more and more warm. When he ſeemed inclined, however, to make any particular declaration, I always eluded the ſubject. He could not conceive that any thing could prevent me, in my preſent ſituation, from embracing an offer of marriage from him, except ſome religious ſcruple. He ſuſpected that I might think a divorce, however legal, could not diſſolve the obligation of marriage, which is a ſacrament.

I might have had ſuch ſcruples, even although I had loved the count; but, in truth, I diſliked the man to that degree, that the idea of being his wife filled me with as much horror as that of being his miſtreſs could poſſibly do.

The count was fully perſuaded, however, that all my heſitation (for he thought me heſitating) proceeded from my doubts of the efficacy of the divorce, in giving me a right to marry a ſecond huſband during the life of my firſt.

To remove thoſe doubts from my mind, he fell on a ſingular expedient, which it will be requiſite to develope a little circumſtantially.

[To be continued.]

OF THE LANGUAGE OF BIRDS:

WITH A VINDICATION OF THE TONGUES OF WOMEN.

[From Smellie's Philoſophy of Natural Hiſtory.]

IN general, it may be remarked, that every ſpecies of birds have peculiar modulations of voice, expreſſive of love, of pain, of anxiety, of anger, of complacency, and of good or bad fortune. Theſe expreſſions, however, ſeem to be confined and intelligible to the individuals only of the ſame ſpecies. But there are certain ſounds, particularly thoſe of danger and of terror, which are perfectly underſtood, not only by the ſame ſpecies, but even by different genera and orders of birds. When the fox wiſhes to ſurprize birds in the neighbourhood of hedges, bruſhwood, or trees, he lies down on his belly, and extends his hind-legs, as if he were dead. In this ſituation, however, he is perfectly vigilant, and cunningly obſerves the motions of the birds along the hedges and trees. If any of them happen to ſpy him, they immediately ſend forth ſoft, mournful, but ſhrill *cries*, to alarm their neighbours, and to advertiſe them of the enemies approach. Blackbirds and jays have been frequently obſerved to follow the fox, flying from tree to tree, and often repeating the ſame cries of alarm and danger. Theſe *cries*, by whatever birds they are uttered, are underſtood by every ſpecies within hearing, who inſtantly uſe all their arts of defence againſt the common enemy. Birds are well acquainted with their natural enemies, and this knowledge ſeems to be purely inſtinctive, and not derived from experience or obſervation. When they obſerve the *pine-weaſel*, though for the firſt time, they utter the ſame mournful *cry* to announce his approach, as when they ſee a fox. It is likewiſe worthy of remark, that birds utter this peculiar cry upon the appearance of all carnivorous animals, as the wolf, the fox, the pine-weaſel, the cat, &c. but never againſt the ſtag, the roe, the hare, nor, I believe, even man, who, of all animals, is the greateſt deſtroyer of the inferior tribes.

The language of moſt birds is a muſical language, and reducible by a pitch-pipe to a muſical key. All ſpecies are not equally eloquent. The language of ſome ſpecies is copious and fluent, but that of others is confined to a few important ſounds, which are neceſſary to expreſs barely their feelings and their wants. But no bird, like the finny tribes, is perfectly mute. The language of birds, Mr. White of Selbourne remarks, is very ancient, and like other ancient languages, very elliptical. They ſay little, but much is meant and underſtood. *Owls* have a very expreſſive language. They *hoot* in a fine vocal ſound, which has a conſiderable reſemblance to the human voice. This note ſeems to expreſs complacency, and ſometimes rivalſhip among the males. They likewiſe uſe a quick call, and a horrible ſcream; and they *ſnore* and *hiſs*, when they mean to threaten and intimidate. The note of the *eagle-kind* are ſhrill and piercing; and, in the ſeaſon of love, very much diverſified. *Ravens*, beſide their loud croaks, ſometimes exert a deep and ſolemn note, which makes the woods reſound. The amorous ſound of a *crow* is ſtrange, and even ſomewhat ridiculous. In the breeding ſeaſon, *rooks* make clumſy attempts toward ſinging. The *parrot-kind* poſſeſs a great range of modulation in their voice, as appears by the facility with which they learn to pronounce words, and even ſhort ſentences. The *coo* of the pigeon is amorous and mournful. When the male makes love, or is jealous of rivals, he erects his body, raiſes the feathers of his neck and head, and employs many ſtrutting and

lively geſticulations. To theſe movements he adds a *guttural*, but not unpleaſant kind of *ſpeech*, which is ſoft and alluring when he means to ſolicit the female. When jealous of a rival, he utters the ſame notes, but gives them a more ſharp, and even a menacing *tone*. The *wood-pecker*, when pleaſed, ſets up a loud and hearty ſpecies of *laugh*. The *goat ſucker*, or *fern-owl*, from the duſk till day-break, ſerenades his mate with *ſounds* ſimilar to the clattering of caſtanets. Moſt of the ſmall birds, or *paſſeres*, expreſs their complacency by ſweet modulations, and a variety of melodious *ſounds*. The *ſwallow*, by a *ſhrill alarm*, rouſes the attention of his ſpecies, and tells them that the hawk approaches. Gregarious and aquatic birds, eſpecially thoſe of the nocturnal kind, who ſhift their abodes in the dark, are extremely noiſy and *loquacious*; as cranes, wild-geeſe, wild-ducks, &c. Their perpetual clamour prevents them from diſperſing and loſing their companions.

We ſhall now make a few obſervations on domeſtic fowls, whoſe *language* is beſt known, and, of courſe, beſt underſtood. The *voice* of the peacock, like thoſe of many birds of the fineſt plumage, is harſh and grating. The braying of aſſes, or the yelling of cats, are not more diſagreeable. The voice of the *gooſe* clanks and ſounds ſomewhat like a trumpet; but the *gander*, eſpecially when he apprehends danger to the younger brood, joined to his threatning aſpect, and the movements of his neck, *hiſſes* in a manner ſo formidable as deters the too near approach of children and of ſmall dogs. In the *duck kind*, the voices of the female and male are remarkably different. The *quack* of the female is loud and ſonorous; but the voice of the *drake* is harſh, inward, and feeble. The cock *turkey*, when proud, or when addreſſing his miſtreſs, blows up his wattles, erects his feathers, makes a humming noiſe by vibrating his wings, and utters a gobbling kind of *ſound*, which, though we cannot deſcribe, is perfectly underſtood by his own ſpecies. When attacked by a boy, or any other adverſary, he aſſumes a pert and petulant *tone*; and ſuch is the obſtinate courage he diſplays, that he will rather die than give up the conteſt. A *hen turkey*, when ſhe leads forth her young brood, watches them with the utmoſt anxiety. If a hawk, or any bird of prey, appear, though very high in the air, the careful and affectionate mother announces the enemy, with a low inward kind of moan. If he makes a nearer approach, her *voice* becomes earneſt and alarming, and her *outcries* are redoubled both in loudneſs and frequency. The effects of this intereſting *eloquence* upon the young are aſtoniſhing. They underſtand the intimidating *language* of the mother, though they know not the immediate cauſe of the danger; but, by the intuitive knowledge of the meaning of what ſhe *ſays* to them, they inſtantly employ every artifice to conceal and protect themſelves from the impending danger. To accompliſh this purpoſe, they run under hedges, bruſh-wood, and even the leaves of cabbages, and of ſuch other plants as happen to be near them.

None of our domeſtic birds ſeem to poſſeſs ſuch a variety of *expreſſion*, and ſo copious a *language* as common poultry. A chicken of four or five days old, when held up to a window frequented by flies, immediately ſeizes its prey, and utters little *twitterings* of complacency; but if a bee or waſp is preſented to it, its *notes* inſtantly become *harſh*, and expreſſive of diſapprobation, and of a ſenſe of danger. When a hen is about to lay an egg, ſhe intimates her feelings by a joyous and ſoft *note*: but ſhe has no ſooner diſburdened herſelf, than ſhe ruſhes forth with a *clamorous* kind of joy, which the cock and the reſt of his miſtreſſes immediately adopt. This tumultuous noiſe is not confined to the family, or rather ſeraglio, but is tranſmitted from yard to yard, and ſpreads to every homeſtead within hearing,

till at laſt the whole village is in an uproar. When a hen has hatched a brood, a new and intereſting ſcene is exhibited. Her relation as a mother requires a new ſpecies of *language*. She then runs *clucking* and *ſcreaming* about, and ſeems to be agitated with the greateſt anxiety. When men or dogs ſuddenly approach her feeble brood, her courage and maternal care are aſtoniſhing. With loud *cries*, and rapid motions, ſhe aſſails the enemy; neither a man, nor a lion, in thoſe circumſtances, are ſufficient to repreſs the courage of this unarmed bird. I have ſeen a hen, when attending her young, boldly attack, intimidate, and beat off a maſtiff. The *vocabulary* of the cock is likewiſe pretty extenſive; and his generoſity and gallantry are remarkable: when he diſcovers a quantity of food, inſtead of devouring it himſelf, he inſtantly *calls* to his concubines to partake of the repaſt; and, if he diſcerns a bird of prey, or any other alarming danger, with a warning *voice*, he deſires his family to be on their guard againſt the common enemy. The cock has alſo at command his *love ſpeeches*, and his *terms* of defiances. But his moſt peculiar *ſound* is his *crowing*, by which, in all ages, he has diſtinguiſhed himſelf as the countryman's clock, as the watchman who proclaims the diviſions of the night.

On the ſubject of our common poultry, I muſt not omit a curious fact, recorded by that intelligent naturaliſt the Rev. Mr. White, of Selbourne. A neighbouring gentleman had, one ſummer, loſt moſt of his chickens by the depredations of a ſparrow-hawk, that was in the practice of gliding down between a pile of faggots, and the end of his houſe to the place where the hen-coops ſtood. The owner, exaſperated to ſee his flock daily diminiſhing, hung a ſetting-net between the houſe and the pile, into which the unwary robber daſhed, and was entangled. Reſentment ſuggeſted retaliation: he, therefore, clipped the wings of the hawk, cut off his talons, and, after fixing a cork on his bill, threw him down among the brood-hens. Imagination, Mr. White ſays, cannot paint the ſcene that enſued. The *expreſſions* excited by fear, anger, and reſentment, were ſtrange and intereſting. The enraged matrons upbraided, execrated, inſulted, and, at laſt, triumphed over the helpleſs victim; they never deſiſted from buffeting their adverſary till they had torn him in pieces.

Vindication of the Tongues of Women.

One very ſingular obſervation remains to be made. Contrary to what almoſt univerſally takes place in the human ſpecies, the *females* of the inferior animals are not ſo *loquacious* as the *males*. This remarkable difference, if we ſcrutinize impartially the intentions of nature, will be found, like all her other intentions, to be productive of the wiſeſt and moſt beneficent purpoſes. Among thoſe brute animals who *pair* or *marry* by mutual ſelection, and particularly almoſt the whole of the feathered tribes, when not corrupted by domeſtication, the *language* of the *males* is more extenſive and more frequently repeated, than that of the *females*. It is for this reaſon, that, in purchaſing ſinging birds, great attention is paid to thoſe characters which diſtinguiſh the *males* from the *females*, the latter being conſidered as comparatively *mute* and uſeleſs. When the female thruſh, or blackbird, is brooding over her eggs, the male ſits upon a neighbouring tree; and when no danger appears, he tells her, in melodious and encouraging ſtrains, not to be afraid, becauſe he is keeping the ſtricteſt watch. But when he perceives the too near approach of man, of birds of prey, or of any other rapacious animals, he inſtantly changes his addreſſes to her. Inſtead of his former ſoothing notes, he flies from branch to branch, or from tree to tree, uttering diſmal, alarming, and harſh *cries*. In this

manner he tells her to beware of the enemy. When the danger is greatly increaſed, by a ſtill nearer approach, the male again changes his *language:* he then, by quick and precipitate *ſounds*, commands her to *fly*, and to ſave herſelf even in preference to her eggs or her defenceleſs brood.

Here the intentions of nature, as well as the neceſſity of a varied, though limited *language*, are evident both to our ears and eyes; for on ſuch occaſions, the *ſounds* are uniformly accompanied with the moſt expreſſive *geſtures*. When boys are about to carry off a neſt of young birds, both parents, notwithſtanding their natural dread of man, which is too often augmented by cruelty, make a much nearer approach than at any other time. Their almoſt invincible attachment to their offspring ſeems, in a great meaſure, to deprive them of the principle of ſelf-preſervation. Their *cries* are low, mournful, and not unfrequently reſemble thoſe uttered by human beings when placed in ſimilar circumſtances. But when deſpair removes all hope, another change of *language* is exhibited. Both parents then fly round the aſſailant, ſcreaming and uttering threatning cries; and ſometimes they even attempt to repel the ſpoiler.

When a boy, I carried off a neſt of young ſparrows about a mile from my place of reſidence. After the neſt was completely removed, and while I was marching home with them in triumph, I perceived, with ſome degree of aſtoniſhment, both parents following me, at ſome diſtance, and obſerving my motions in perfect ſilence. A thought then ſtruck me, that they might follow me home, and feed the young according to their uſual manner. When juſt entering the door, I held up the neſt, and made the young utter the *cry* which is expreſſive of the deſire of food. I immediately put the neſt and the young in the corner of a wire-caſe, and placed it on the outſide of a window. I choſe a ſituation in the room, where I could perceive all that ſhould happen, without myſelf being ſeen. The young animals ſoon *cried* for food. In a ſhort time, both parents, who underſtood the language as well as the peculiar *voices* of their mutual offspring, having their bills filled with ſmall caterpillars, reſorted to the cage, and after *chattering* a little, as we would do with a friend through the lattice of a priſon, gave a ſmall worm to each individual. This parental intercourſe continued regularly for ſome time, till the young were completely fledged, and had acquired a conſiderable degree of ſtrength. I then took one of the ſtrongeſt of them, and placed him on the outſide of the cage, in order to obſerve the conduct of the parents after one of their offspring was emancipated. In a few minutes, both parents arrived, loaded, as uſual, with food. They no ſooner perceived that one of their children had eſcaped from priſon, than they fluttered about and made a thouſand *noiſy* demonſtrations of *joy* both with their wings and their *voices*. Theſe tumultuous *expreſſions* of unexpected happineſs at laſt gave place to a more calm and ſoothing *converſation*. By their *voices* and their *movements*, it was evident that they earneſtly entreated him to follow them, and to fly from his preſent dangerous ſtate. He ſeemed to be impatient to obey their mandates; but by his *geſtures* and the feeble *ſounds* he uttered, he plainly told them that he was afraid to try an exertion he had never before attempted. They, however, inceſſantly repeated their *ſollicitations*; by flying alternately from the cage to a neighbouring chimney top, they endeavoured to ſhew him how eaſy the journey was to be accompliſhed. He at laſt committed himſelf to the air, and landed in ſafety. Upon his arrival, another ſcene of clamorous and active joy was exhibited. Next day, I repeated the ſame experiment by expoſing another of the young on the top of the caſe. I obſerved the ſame conduct with regard to the remainder of the brood, which conſiſted of four.

I need hardly add, that not one, either of the parents or children, ever afterward revifited the execrated cage.

We have already ſeen, and every body knows that, in general, the *males* of the inferior animals are more *loquacious* than the *females*. But, in the human ſpecies, it is likewiſe an unqueſtionable fact, that the *females* are much more talkative than the *males*. It is even remarkable, that *female* children, though of the ſame family, and receiving the ſame inſtructions and example, acquire the faculty of ſpeaking one year, and ſometimes two, ſooner than the *males*.

We ſhall now endeavour to inveſtigate the intentions of Nature in creating ſuch a marked diſtinction.

In all ages, and in all the regions of the earth, the early education and management of children have neceſſarily devolved upon the mothers. For this important taſk, they are much better qualified, both in the ſtructure of their bodies, and in the diſpoſitions of their minds, than the males. The connexion between the mother and child begins long before it becomes an object of attention to the father. By a thouſand circumſtances, which mothers only know, and ſometimes attempt, though obſcurely, to deſcribe, they contract an affection for a ſtill inviſible being. After the child is uſhered into the world, the curioſity and the ſympathetic joy of the father, are excited. He, accordingly, exerts himſelf to render the condition both of the mother and child as happy as poſſible. To ſupport the child with a mild but nutritive food, ſecreted from the blood and other juices of the mother, Nature has provided her with a wonderfully complicated ſyſtem of veſſels, or lacteal pipes, which all terminate in the nipples of her breaſt. To theſe nipples the infants inſtinctively apply their mouths, and, by ſuction, create a vacuum. The preſſure of the external air upon the breaſt, or collection of tubes filled with milk, forces them to diſcharge their contents into the mouth of the child, who continues to ſwallow it till its ſtomach is ſatisfied. During this tender and precarious ſtate of exiſtence, the anxious and perſevering attention of the mother, makes her cheerfully endure many toils and hardſhips, under which ſhe would often ſink, were ſhe not, on ſuch occaſions, almoſt preternaturally ſupported by mere ſtrength of affection.

After the child has arrived at the age of two or three months, and, in ſtrong and healthy children, much earlier, or as ſoon as it is capable of giving a tranſient attention to particular objects, then the exertions of the mother are almoſt perpetual. Her ſole object is to pleaſe by little amuſements, which ſhe endeavours to accommodate to the weak, but gradually augmenting capacity of the infant. The chief inſtruments which ſhe addreſſes are the *eyes* and *ears*. To the *eye* ſhe preſents ſhining or luminous objects, with which children are very early delighted: and, at the ſame time, repeatedly mentions the *names* of the particular objects. Thus, by habit, the *natural volubility* of female tongues is greatly improved. I have often been amazed at the dexterity and quickneſs of mothers and nurſes, when endeavouring to pleaſe fretful children. They hurry the child from object to object, in order to diſcover if any of them arreſts its *eye*. If this attempt does not ſucceed, they have recourſe to other expedients. The *ears* of all infants are delighted with any loud *noiſe*. The mother, who wiſhes to appeaſe the fretfulneſs, or even to keep up the ſpirit and cheerfulneſs of the child, toſſes it about in her arms, ſings, and talks alternately; and, on ſuch occaſions, it is aſtoniſhing to obſerve the quickneſs of her tranſitions from one ſpecies of incomprehenſible jargon to another. Still, however, ſhe goes on either *rattling* with her *tongue*, or making a *rattling noiſe* on tables, chairs, &c. A perſon who had never attended to theſe ſcenes, which are ſo often exhibited by a ſprightly mother and a ſprightly child,

would be apt to conclude, that both were proper inmates for a bedlam. Theſe are well known to be univerſal facts; and we ſhall now endeavour to ſhow their utility.

It is a very ancient adage, that 'Nature does nothing in vain.' To women ſhe has given the talent of talking more frequently, as well as more fluently, than men; ſhe has likewiſe endowed them with a greater quantity of animation, or what is commonly called *animal ſpirits*. Why, it may be aſked, has Nature, in this article, ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed women from men? For the beſt and wiſeſt of purpoſes. The principal deſtination of all women is to be mothers; hence ſome qualities peculiar to ſuch a deſtination muſt neceſſarily have been beſtowed upon them. Theſe qualities are numerous: a ſuperior degree of patience, of affection, of minute, but uſeful attention, joined to a family of almoſt inceſſant *ſpeaking*.

Here, however, I muſt confine my obſervations to the laſt conſpicuous and eminent accompliſhment. To be occupied with laborious offices, which demand either bodily or mental exertions, and not unfrequently both, is allotted to the men. Theſe cauſes, beſide their comparative natural taciturnity, totally incapacitates them for that loquacity which is requiſite for amuſing and teaching young children to *ſpeak*. But the employments of women are of a more domeſtic kind: houſehold affairs, and particularly the nurſing and training of children, are fully ſufficient to engroſs their attention, and to call forth all their ingenuity and active powers. The loquacity of women is too often conſidered, by poets, hiſtorians, and by unthinking men, as a reproach upon the ſex. Men of this deſcription know not what they ſay. When they blame women for *ſpeaking much*, they blame Nature for one of her wiſeſt inſtitutions. Women *ſpeak much*. They ought to *ſpeak much*. Nature compels them to *ſpeak much*: and when they do ſo, they are complying religiouſly with one of her moſt ſacred and uſeful laws. It may be ſaid, that *ſome men* talk as *much* as women:—granted. But beings of this kind I deny to be *men*. Nature ſeems to have originally made them to be *women*; but, by ſome croſs-accident, as happens in the production of *monſters*, the external *male form* has been ſuperinduced upon a *female ſtock!*

AIR BALLOONS.

To the Editor of the Univerſal Magazine.

Sir,

SEVENTEEN long years are now expired, ſince I had hopes of being able to congratulate you and your readers, and all mankind, on the invention of machines, by which we might be enabled to fly into the air with as much eaſe and ſafety as we ride upon the earth, or ſail upon the ſea. I fondly thought, that long before this time, the invention would have been brought to the higheſt perfection, and that we ſhould have been far *above* the inconveniences we muſt now ſubmit to, in our paſſage through this life: but I have been moſt miſerably diſappointed, and I cannot conceive why, nor upon what principle, mankind in general have agreed to diſregard a mode of travelling and intercourſe with one another, ſo far ſuperior to any hitherto diſcovered.

Thrice has this invention been offered to this nation, and thrice has it been rejected. Once by biſhop Wilkins, in the laſt century, who is ſaid to have been ſo confident of ſucceſs in it, that he did not queſtion, but that in the next age (meaning ours) it would be as common to hear a man call for his wings, as it was then to call for his boots. A ſecond time it was propoſed, I think, in queen Anne's reign; and laſtly in 1782-3 it was announced to us, as having been brought to per-

fection in France, and various trials were made before our eyes, to convince us that flying in the air was as practicable by men as by birds. But, ſtrange to tell, after a few experiments, the whole dropt into oblivion, as if it had been a bottle-conjuror's trick, and is now no more thought of than if it had never been propoſed.

Yet, ſir, hear what was aſſerted and proved on that occaſion, by ſome of our moſt eminent philoſophers:—take their own words. The ſmall balloons, ſaid they, eſpecially thoſe made of paper, and raiſed by means of ſpirit of wine, may ſerve to explore the direction of the winds in the upper regions of the atmoſphere, particularly when there is a calm below; they may ſerve for ſignals in various circumſtances, in which no other means can be uſed; and letters, or other ſmall things, may be eaſily ſent by them; as for inſtance, from ſhips that cannot ſafely land on account of ſtorms—from beſieged places—iſlands, or the like. But the larger æroſtatic machines may anſwer all the abovementioned purpoſes in a better manner; and they may, beſides, be uſed as a help to a perſon who wants to aſcend a mountain, a precipice, or to croſs a river: and, perhaps, one of thoſe machines tied to a boat by a long rope, may be, in ſome caſes, a better ſort of ſail than any that is uſed at preſent. The largeſt ſort of theſe machines, which can take up one or more men, may evidently be ſubſervient to various œconomical and philoſophical purpoſes. Their conveying people from place to place with great ſwiftneſs, and without trouble, may be of eſſential uſe, even if the art of guarding them in a direction different from that of the wind ſhould never be diſcovered. By means of theſe machines, the ſhape of certain ſeas and lands may be better aſcertained: men may aſcend to the tops of mountains they never viſited before; they may be carried over marſhy and dangerous grounds; they may by the ſame means come out of a beſieged place, or an iſland; and they may, in hot climates, aſcend to a cold region of the atmoſphere, either to refreſh themſelves, or to obſerve the ice, which is never ſeen below; and, in ſhort, they may be thus taken to ſeveral places, to which human art hitherto knew of no conveyance.

To thoſe uſes, ſay the ſame philoſophers (for I am not giving you vulgar opinions, Mr. Editor) we may add the gratification of curioſity and pleaſure as a very ſtrong inducement to the practice of an art, in which, with any tolerable degree of caution, there appears not to be the ſmalleſt danger. Every one who has tried the experiment teſtifies, that the beauty of the proſpect afforded by an aſcent, or the pleaſure of being conveyed through the atmoſphere, cannot be exceeded. No one has felt the leaſt of that giddineſs conſequent upon looking from the top of a very high building, or of a precipice, nor have they any of the ſickneſs attending the motion of a veſſel at ſea. Many have been carried by balloons at the rate of 30, 40, or even 50 miles an hour, without feeling the leaſt inconvenience, or even agitation of the wind; the reaſon of which is, that as the machine moves with nearly the velocity of the wind itſelf, they are always in a calm, and without uneaſineſs. No danger can be apprehended from lightning or thunder. Balloons have been raiſed in every ſeaſon of the year, and even when thunder has been heard, without injury. In caſe of danger, the travellers may either deſcend to the earth, or aſcend above the region of the clouds and thunder-ſtorms. Beſides, as balloons are formed of materials that are not conductors of electricity, they are not likely to receive ſtrokes.

Now, Mr. Editor, with all theſe recommendations in their favour, and from men of the firſt knowledge and eminence, how has it come to paſs, that ſuch an invention ſhould have fallen to the ground—I mean meta-

phorically: for there are few inſtances of balloons falling to the ground literally: and, ſurely, a few miſtakes in the infancy of an art ought to be no obſtacle to its improvement. I ſay, ſir, by what fatality is it, that the art of flying has been again rejected, and is likely to be loſt to us and to our poſterity? To anſwer this queſtion really puzzles me much, for we are certainly a rational people, and although it has been ſaid, that we are not remarkable for *inventing*, it is univerſally allowed, that we have a very happy knack at improving the inventions of others. Is it, can it be, a groveling ſpirit that infeſts us, and chains us to this little ſpot of earth, when we might command a univerſe, and pervade the ſkies with as much eaſe as we now walk from houſe to houſe? I will not encourage a ſuppoſition ſo unfavourable to the proper ſpirit and ſoaring ambition of my countrymen, who, by the bye, are not more cool againſt this invention than other nations; for, ſurely, if the French had not a better turn for *talking* than *doing*, we might long ago have expected that their armies would have darkened the ſky over Cheapſide, and we ſhould have been, like the Egyptians, ſubjected to a ſecond 'plague of frogs.'

Whatever the reaſon may be for neglecting this important diſcovery at the time it was made, and when the public appeared to be zealous in the promotion of it, you will permit me now to ſtate ſome of the many important advantages we have loſt, by having loſt the art of flying. It grieves me to mention them, but I feel it my duty to attempt, perchance, not too late, to rouſe the feelings of my countrymen, and awaken in them a ſenſe of the many benefits they may yet reap.

And, in the firſt place, ſir, the ſaving in point of TIME would have been immenſe. Let us conſider this, with a view to the commercial intereſts of the country. It is well known to every man in trade, that if he were to put together all the hours he is actually employed in doing buſineſs, they would not amount in moſt caſes to the twentieth part of the year, and what becomes of the reſt? Why, ſir, it is ſpent in journeying from place to place, and in waiting for the tedious return of anſwers to his letters? Suppoſe a rider has been out a month, what part of that has he conſumed in tranſactions with his cuſtomers? perhaps, two or three days made up of an hour, or half an hour here and there, at places fifty miles aſunder. All the reſt is conſumed in the mere paſſage from ſtation to ſtation, at a great expence of money, but more of time. For conſider, all the while he is out, the houſe he belongs to can do nothing till they hear from him, or, perhaps, till he returns. In the mean time, conſider how many lucky hits and good bargains are miſſed by this uncertain way of doing buſineſs. Now, how different would be caſe, if a man could in one day viſit all the cuſtomers, which he cannot, according to the ſaddle-horſe ſyſtem, reach in leſs than a month. This advantage, however, is ſo very obvious, that I am ſure it is not neceſſary to urge it farther to ſo rational a claſs of people as our merchants and traders, and who, if they were leſs rational, cannot, at all events, be counted blind to their intereſt. They cannot be ignorant of the ſuperior advantages a man in trade would enjoy, who could leave his counting-houſe in London in the morning, viſit his cuſtomer at Briſtol, and be back to London again in time for 'Change. There ſurely needs no argument to enforce that.

Secondly, Next to time, let us conſider the article of expence; but as time and expence are neceſſarily connected, I need not dwell on this ſubject. The preſent price of traveſſing is confeſſedly great, and keeps aſunder many thouſand perſons connected in trade, who ought to meet frequently face to face. All this might have been obviated, had we improved

on the invention of balloons. A man might, by this time, have been able to ſport his balloon at a much leſs expence than he can now keep a ſingle horſe, not to ſpeak of articles ſo dear as chaiſes and coaches. It is true, that about the time balloons were in faſhion, mail coaches were eſtabliſhed, and I will not detract from their merit, but they will not bear to be named in the ſame day with balloons, in point of *expedition*. The compariſon, indeed, would be ridiculous. A hundred miles a-day is, I believe, their average of travelling, a ſpace which balloons have been known to traverſe in two or three hours.

Thirdly, It is notorious, that of late years, it has been a common matter of complaint, that too many horſes are kept in this country, to the detriment of *men*; for agricultural writers have told us, that one horſe requires as much ground for his ſuſtenance as three men. And to this, I need not add, that of late, few but perſons of great fortune can afford to keep horſes at any rate. Is it neceſſary then, to enlarge upon the advantages of a ſcheme which would render all horſes uſed for travelling unneceſſary? I hope this, likewiſe, is too obvious to require illuſtration.

Fourthly. Another complaint, which concerns the inhabitants of London particularly is, that London has lately increaſed ſo prodigiouſly in buildings, that there is no poſſibility of procuring a country-houſe within twelve miles, but what is ſurrounded by a population almoſt as great as that of the metropolis itſelf; and, ſay they, if we go farther, we may fare worſe, becauſe of the expence of carriage, and interruption to our buſineſs. Alas! alas! my dear readers, would this ever have happened, had ye adopted the plan I have been recommending? No.—Long ere now, we might have had our ſnug boxes in Norfolk, Wiltſhire, Somerſetſhire, and in any other countries within a hundred, or a hundred and fifty miles diſtant, to which the acceſs would have then been as eaſy as it is now to Hackney or Clapham. And thoſe who preferred a purer air, and wiſhed to be farther from the *canaille*, might have built, or purchaſed very pretty ſeats in Cumberland, Yorkſhire, or Wales, where they might have flown in the courſe of half a day, and ſpent the citizens holiday, that delicious

'Space 'twixt Saturday and Monday.'

Here too, there would have been an additional advantage in point of cheapneſs; for it is notorious, that a man may purchaſe whole acres in the counties I have mentioned for leſs than he can purchaſe ſo many feet in the neighbourhood of London. Undoubtedly, land would have *got up*, as the phraſe is, when every body is *pouncing* down upon it, but ſtill it would never have been ſo valuable as in Middleſex, and, perhaps, it might have ended in that great *deſideratum* in politics—an equal land tax. But I mention this only by the way.

Fifthly, It would have been no ſmall advantage, in point of expence, to have got rid of the taxes now raiſed, under the name of *tolls*, for mending the roads. Whoever has attended much to parliamentary buſineſs, muſt have perceived what high debates and diſputes, and what we call *bad blood*, are occaſioned by road bills. And it is likewiſe notorious, that many of the roads of this kingdom are ſtill very unfit for travelling. If, then, we could do without them, which would certainly be the caſe, if we were *above* them, they might be cultivated as part of the waſte lands, and prevent that unpleaſant proſpect which the eye encounters, when it perceives a great length of road, between two pieces of richly cultivated ground. If it ſhould be objected, that the various *gates* bring in a great ſum to the revenue, this may be eaſily made up in a tax on balloons, or by building toll-houſes here and there in the air, which certainly would be as practicable as *building caſtles*, which it is notorious, is a common practice with various

gentlemen of fine fancy and imagination

Having advanced ſo much in favour of this ſcheme, and to ſhow what we have loſt by not adopting it, I ſhall conclude with a few hints to thoſe who go through life merely as a matter of amuſement, and who are termed rich people, and people of faſhion. I conſider them as very great loſers by the failure of balloons. One of their favourite occupations at preſent is *morning viſits*, and I would aſk whether it be poſſible to invent a plan better calculated than that of balloons, to enlarge and extend the power of viſiting. The intercourſe of friendſhip at preſent confined to London, might ſtretch over the whole of his majeſty's dominions; and in the caſe of plays, balls, aſſemblies, horſe-races, or other amuſements, announced in any diſtant part of the kingdom, we ſhould no longer be obliged to ſit down, with a melancholy ſigh, and exclaim, in hopeleſs ſorrow, 'I wiſh I were there.'

Before I conclude, I ſhall mention ſome objections made to this plan, when it was propoſed in queen Anne's days. 'It would,' ſays my author, 'fill the world with innumerable immoralities, and give ſuch occaſions for intrigues, as people cannot meet with who have nothing but legs to carry them. You ſhall have a couple of lovers make a midnight aſſignation upon the top of the monument; and ſee the cupola of St. Paul's covered with both ſexes, like the outſide of a pigeon-houſe. Nothing would be more frequent than to ſee a beau flying in at a garret-window: or a gallant giving chaſe to his miſtreſs, like a hawk after a lark. There would be no walking in a ſhady wood without ſpringing a covey of toaſts. The poor huſband could not dream of what was doing over his head. If he were jealous indeed, he might clip his wife's wings; but what would this avail, were there flocks of gallants perpetually hovering over his houſe? What concern would the father of a family be in all the time his daughter was upon the wing? Every heireſs muſt have an old woman flying at her heels.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have ſtated theſe objections to ſhew my candour. It is plain that the author is not very ſerious in advancing them; but what is more to my purpoſe is, that the very evils he predicts have been increaſed ſince the ſcheme was abandoned, and that the only conſequence to be expected, would be that thoſe things which are now done in holes and corners on the face of the earth, would then be committed in the open air, and perhaps in full ſunſhine.

I am, ſir,
Your humble ſervant,
A HIGH-FLYER.

An EXTRACT *from a* DISSERTATION *on the* PRIMITIVE RELIGION *of the* HINDUS, *together with ſome Extracts from the* VEDAS, *by Sir* W. JONES; *publiſhed for the firſt Time in the ſixth Volume of his Works.*

[Theſe fragments from the Vedas, were ſelected by the learned tranſlator, for the purpoſe of elucidating a very full diſſertation on the primitive religion of India, which it was his intention to have written, and of which his premature death has deprived the public.]

****** BUT that I may not ſeem to appropriate the merit of diſcoveries which others have previouſly made, I think it neceſſary to ſay, that the original Gayatri, or holieſt verſe in the Veda, has already been publiſhed, though very incorrectly, by Fra Manuel da Aſſomcaon, a ſucceſsful miſſionary from Portugal, who may have received it, as his countrymen aſſert, from a converted Brâhman; that the ſame venerable text was ſeen in the hand of Mr. Wilkins, who know

doubt well underſtood it, by two pundits of my acquaintance; and that a paraphraſe of it in Perſian, may be found in the curious work of Daraſhucuh, which deſerves to be mentioned very particularly. That amiable, but impolitic prince, who ſacrificed his throne and his life, to a premature declaration of his religious opinions, had employed ſix months, as he tells us, at Benares, in tranſlating, and explaining, fifty-one Upaniſhads, or ſecrets of the old Indian ſcripture; but he tranſlated only the verbal interpretations of his pundits, and blended the text of the Veda with different gloſſes, and even with the converſation, I believe, of his living Hindu expoſitors, who are naturally ſo loquacious, that when they have begun talking, they hardly know how to cloſe their lips.

Of this book I procured, with the aſſiſtance of colonel Poliar, a complete copy, corrected by a learned rajah, named Anandaram, with whom the colonel was very intimate: but though ſublime and majeſtic features of the original were diſcernible, in parts, through the folds of the Perſian drapery; yet the Sanſcreet names were ſo barbarouſly written, and the additions of the tranſlator have made the work ſo deformed, that I reſolved to poſtpone a regular peruſal of it till I could compare it with the Sanſcreet original.—

ISAVASYAM; OR, AN UPANISHAD FROM THE YAJUR VEDA.

1. By one ſupreme ruler is this univerſe pervaded; even every world in the whole circle of nature. Enjoy pure delight, O man! by abandoning all thoughts of this periſhable world; and coyet not the wealth of any creature exiſting.

2. He who in this life continually performs his religious duties, may deſire to live a hundred years; but even to the end of that period thou ſhouldeſt have in other occupation here below.

3. To thoſe regions where evil ſpirits dwell, and which utter darkneſs involves, all ſuch men ſurely go after death, as deſtroy the purity of their own ſouls.

4. There is one Supreme Spirit, which nothing can ſhake, more ſwift than the thought of man. That primeval mover, even divine intelligences cannot reach: that ſpirit, though unmoved, infinitely tranſcends others, how rapid ſoever their courſe.

5. That ſupreme Spirit moves at pleaſure, but in itſelf is immoveable; it is diſtant from us, yet very near us; pervades this whole ſyſtem of worlds, yet is infinitely beyond it.

6. The man who conſiders all beings as exiſting, even in the Supreme Spirit, and the Supreme Spirit as pervading all beings, henceforth views no creature with contempt.

7. In him who knows that all ſpiritual beings, are the ſame in kind with the Supreme Spirit, what room can there be for deluſion of mind, or what room for ſorrow when he reflects on the identity of ſpirit?

8. The pure enlightened ſoul aſſumes a luminous form with no groſs body, with no perforation, with no veins or tendons, unblemiſhed, untainted by ſin, itſelf being a ray from the infinite ſpirit, which knows the paſt and the future, which pervades all, which exiſted with no cauſe but itſelf, which created all things as they are in ages very remote.

9. They who are ignorantly devoted to the mere ceremonies of religion, are fallen into thick darkneſs; but they ſurely have a thicker gloom around them, who are ſolely attached to ſpeculative ſcience.

10. A diſtinct reward, they ſay, is reſerved for ceremonies; and a diſtinct reward, they ſay, for divine knowledge; adding, 'This we have heard from ſages who declared it to us.'

11. He alone is acquainted with the nature of ceremonies, and with that of ſpeculative ſcience, who is acquainted with both at once; by religious ceremonies he paſſes the gulph

of death, and by divine knowledge he attains immortality.

12. They who adore only the appearances and forms of the deity, are fallen into thick darkneſs, but they ſurely have a thicker gloom around them, who are ſolely devoted to the abſtract eſſence of the divine eſſence.

13. A diſtinct reward, they ſay, is obtained by adoring the forms and attributes, and a diſtinct reward, they ſay, by adoring the abſtract eſſence; adding, 'This we have heard from ſages who declared it to us.'

14. He only knows the forms and the eſſence of the deity, who adores both at once; by adoring the appearances of the deity, he paſſes the gulph of death, and by adoring his abſtract eſſence he attains immortality.

15. Unveil, O thou who giveſt ſuſtenence to the world, that face of the true ſon, which is now hidden by a vaſe of golden light! ſo that we may ſee the truth, and know our whole duty!

16. O thou, who giveſt ſuſtenance to the world, thou ſole mover of all, thou who reſtraineſt ſinners, who pervadeſt yon great luminary, who appeareſt as the ſon of the Creator! hide thy dazzling beams, and expand thy ſpiritual brightneſs, that I may view thy moſt auſpicious, moſt glorious, real form.

'O M, Remember me, divine ſpirit! O M, Remember my deeds.'

17. That all pervading ſpirit, that ſpirit which gives light to the viſible ſun, even the ſame in kind, am I though infinitely diſtant in degree. Let my ſoul return to the immortal ſpirit of God, and then let my body, which ends in aſhes, return to duſt!

18. O ſpirit, who pervadeſt fire, lead us in a ſtraight path to the riches of beatitude! Thou, O God, poſſeſſeſt all the treaſures of knowledge: remove each foul taint from our ſouls; we continually approach thee with the higheſt praiſe and the moſt fervid adoration.

From the Yazur Veda.

1. As a tree, the lord of the foreſt, even ſo, without fiction, is man: his hairs are as leaves: his ſkin, as exterior bark.

2. Through the ſkin flows blood; through the rind, ſap; from a wounded man, therefore, blood guſhes, as the vegetable fluid from a tree that is cut.

3. His muſcles are as interwoven fibres; the membrane round his bones, as interior bark, which is cloſely fixed: his bones are as the hard pieces of wood within: their marrow is compoſed of pith.

4. Since the tree, when felled, ſprings again, ſtill freſher, from the root, from what root ſprings mortal man, when felled by the hand of death?

5. Say not, he ſprings from ſeed; ſeed ſurely comes from the living. A tree, no doubt, riſes from ſeed, and after death has a viſible renewal.

6. But a tree which they have plucked up by the root, flouriſhes individually no more. From what root then ſprings mortal man when felled by the hand of death?

7. Say not he was born before; he is born; who can make him ſpring again to birth?

8. God, who is perfect wiſdom, perfect happineſs. He is the final refuge of the man, who has liberally beſtowed his wealth, who has been firm in virtue, who knows and adores that great one.

A Hymn to the Night.

Night approaches, illumined with ſtars and planets, and, looking on all ſides with numberleſs eyes, overpowers all meaner lights. The immortal goddeſs pervades the firmament, covering the low valleys and ſhrubs, and the lofty mountains and trees, but ſoon ſhe diſturbs the gloom with celeſtial effulgence. Advancing with brightneſs, at length ſhe recalls her ſiſter Morning; and the nightly ſhade gradually melts away.

May ſhe, at this time, be propitious! She, in whoſe early watch, we may calmly recline in our manſion, as birds repoſe on the tree.

Mankind now ſleep in their towns; now herds and flocks peacefully ſlumber, and winged creatures, even ſwift falcons and vultures.

O Night! avert from us the ſhe-wolf and the wolf; and, oh! Suffer us to paſs thee in ſoothing reſt.

O Morn! remove, in due time, this black, yet viſible, overwhelming darkneſs, which at preſent infolds me, as thou enableſt me to remove the cloud of their debts.

Daughter of heaven! I approach thee with praiſe, as the cow approaches her milker: accept, O Night! not the hymn only, but the oblation of thy ſuppliant, who prays that his foes may be ſubdued.

The following fragment is a tranſlation from a Sanſcreet work, intitled

THE IGNORANT INSTRUCTED.

1. RESTRAIN, O ignorant man! thy deſire of wealth, and become a hater of it in body, underſtanding and mind: let the riches thou poſſeſſeſt be acquired by thy own good actions; with thoſe gratify thy ſoul.

2. The boy ſo long delights in his play, the youth ſo long purſues his beloved, the old ſo long brood over melancholy thoughts, that no man meditates on the Supreme Being.

3. Who is thy wife, and who thy ſon? How great and wonderful is this world!—Whoſe thou art, and whence thou comeſt? Meditate on this, my brother, and again on this.

4. Be not proud of wealth and attendants, and youth: ſince time deſtroys all of them in the twinkling of an eye: check thy attachment to all theſe illuſions like Maya: fix thy heart on the foot of Brahma, and thou wilt ſoon know him.

5. As a drop of water moves on the leaf of the lotus; thus, or more ſlippery, is human life: the company of the virtuous endures here but a moment; that is the vehicle to bear thee over land and ocean.

6 To dwell in the manſion of gods at the foot of a tree: to have the ground for a bed, and a hide for a veſture: to renounce all ties of family or connections; who would not receive delight from this devout abhorrence of the world?

7. Set not thy affections on foe or friend: on a ſon, or a relation; in war, or in peace; bear an equal mind toward all; if thou deſireſt it, thou wilt ſoon be like Viſhnu.

8. Day and night, evening and morning, winter and ſpring, depart and return! time ſports, age paſſes on, deſire and the wind continue unreſtrained.

9. When the body is tottering, the head grey, and the mouth toothleſs; when the ſhooth ſtick trembles in the hand which it ſupports, yet the veſſel of covetouſneſs remains unemptied.

10. So ſoon born, ſo ſoon dead! So long lying in thy mother's womb! So great crimes are committed in the world! How then, O man! canſt thou live here below with complacency?

11. There are eight original mountains, and ſeven ſeas—Brahma, India, the Sun, and Kudra. Theſe are permanent; not thou, not I, not this, or that people; what, therefore, ſhould occaſion our ſorrow?

12. In thee, in me, in every other, Viſhnu reſides: in vain art thou angry with me, not bearing my approach: this is perfectly true, all muſt be eſteemed equal: be not, therefore, proud of a magnificent palace.

This is the inſtruction of learners, delivered in twelve meaſures: what more can be done with thoſe, whom this work doth fill with devotion?

Thus ends the book, named Mohadmudgara, or the Ignorant inſtructed (properly the Mallet of the Ignorant) compoſed by the holy, devout, and proſperous Saucar Acharya.

ACCOUNT OF THE DEATH OF ALBERT OF AUSTRIA.

[From Planta's Hiſtory of the Helvetic Confederacy.]

ALBERT came early in the ſpring (1308) to his weſtern dominions, in order to prepare for a war againſt Bohemia, and eſtabliſhed his court at Rheinfelden. He was accompanied by John, the ſon of his late brother Rudolph, who ſecretly repined at the injuſtice of his uncle, in withholding from him, although now of age, his father's ſhare of the hereditary dominions of the houſe of Hapſburg. The king, unwilling to yield up thoſe ample territories, had formed the project of indemnifying his nephew by the grant of ſome diſtant provinces in Saxony, which he was preparing to conquer. Duke John, abaſhed by the preſence of Leopold, the king's third ſon, who, although not older than himſelf, had yet been ſome time in poſſeſſion of high honours and extenſive domains; and ſtimulated by many of the nobility of Argau, who, weary of the ſtern ſeverity of Albert, looked for a more lenient ſovereign, demanded anew, and with ſome importunity, the territories his father had held during the life of king Rudolph. Irritated by repeated denials, he poured forth bitter complaints into the boſoms of his confidential and equally diſcontented friends, who, although conſcious of their inability to compel redreſs, yet reſolved to convince Albert that thoſe who fear nothing are always formidable. Duke John and ſeveral nobles, conſpired now the death of Albert. Theſe nobles were Walter baron of Eſchenbach, whoſe eſtates and influence extended from the lake of Zuric to the Oberland, who was related to all the principal families in the Argau, Thurgau, and Rhætia, but who owed his power and renown much more to his eminent virtues than to his illuſtrious birth and ample property; Rudolph baron of Wart, a couſin of Eſchenbach, whoſe caſtle was ſituate in Kyburg; Rudolph de Balm, from Lenzburg, and Conrad de Tegerfeld, from the neighbourhood of Baden, who had ſuperintended the education of the young injured prince.

On the 1ſt of May, in the tenth year after he had triumphed over and contrived the death of his legitimate ſovereign king Adolphus, Albert ſet out from the citadel of Baden, in his way to Rheinfelden, accompanied by Landenberg, Everhard de Waldſee, on whoſe account he had forfeited the affection of his Auſtrian ſubjects, Burcard count of Hohenberg his couſin, and ſeveral other nobles and attendants. Being arrived at the ferry over the Reuſs, near Windiſh, the king was, under pretence that the boat muſt not be overburdened, inſenſibly led away by the conſpirators to ſome diſtance from his retinue. He was riding leiſurely acroſs ſome cornfields bordering on the hills of Hapſburg, and converſing with Walter de Caſtelen, a knight whom he had met on his way, when duke John, approaching on a ſudden, exclaimed, 'Take this as a reward for thy injuſtice;' and thruſt his ſpear into the neck of Albert. Balm hereupon ruſhed in, and pierced his body; Eſchenbach clove his head; Wart ſtood aghaſt, and Caſtelen fled. The king, ſtreaming with blood, ſunk to the ground, and ſoon after expired in the arms of a poor woman, who ſeeing his deplorable condition, had haſtened to his aſſiſtance. He had before eſcaped two ſimilar conſpiracies; but this third, the contrivance of an inſulted kinſman *, proved fatal.

Duke John and his friends, ſtruck with a ſudden panic, as if this had not been a premeditated and wilful act,

* In anſwer to one of duke John's moſt urgent ſolicitations for his inheritance, the king preſented him with a chaplet of flowers, obſerving 'that this beſt became his years.'

fled different ways, and met no more after this portentous hour. The duke eſcaping into the mountains, lay a few days concealed at Einſidlen, and lurked ſome time ſolitary and forlorn in the adjacent woods; he then aſſumed the habit of a monk, and wandered into Italy; king Henry, of Luxemburg, ſaw him at Piſa, in the year 1313, after which he diſappeared, and conſumed the remainder of his days in profound obſcurity; nor has it ever been authentically diſproved that a blind beggar, who was ſeen many years after receiving alms at the new market at Vienna, was actually, as he aſſerted, the ſon of this unfortunate prince, and grandſon to the great Rudolph. It is not known where and how ſoon Balm ended his hapleſs days. Tegerfeld was never after heard of. Eſchenbach fled with Wart up the river Aar to the caſtle of his uncle at Falckenſtein; he is known to have lived five and thirty years afterward as a ſhepherd, in the country of Wurtemberg, where he diſcloſed his rank ſhortly before his death, and was buried with the honours due to his illuſtrious birth. The baron of Wart, who had ſeen, but no ways participated in the bloody deed, was betrayed by ſome of his relations into the hands of the ſons of Albert, and by them inſtantly ſentenced to death. While with broken limbs he lay agonizing on a wheel, he ſtill, with manly fortitude, declared himſelf innocent of the crime for which he ſuffered. 'And indeed,' he added, 'thoſe alſo who have committed the deed are guiltleſs of a crime; they have, in fact, deſtroyed a monſter, who, violating all ties of honour and religion, had laid bloody hands on his liege lord and ſovereign; and, in defiance of all juſtice and equity, withheld from his nephew his lawful patrimony, and who truly deſerved to ſuffer the tortures I now endure. May God take pity on me, and pardon my tranſgreſſions!' His wife (a lady of the houſe of Balm) after having in vain proſtrated herſelf at the feet of Agnes, daughter of Albert and queen of Hungary, and conjured her by the mercy ſhe hoped to find on the day of judgment, to take compaſſion on the unhappy baron, attended her huſband to the place of execution. She continued three days and three nights at the foot of the wheel, in conſtant prayer and without ſuſtenance, until he expired: ſhe then went on foot to Baſle, where ſhe ſoon after died, oppreſſed with grief. Ruſſeling, a ſervant of the baron, ſhared in the fate of his unhappy maſter.

Duke Leopold having collected forces, marched againſt the caſtle of Wart, took and demoliſhed it, and put to the ſword all the retainers of the baron who had attempted to defend it. John, a brother of baron Rudolph, although he had been no ways concerned in the conſpiracy, was, nevertheleſs, deſpoiled of all his property, and left to pine away the remainder of a neceſſitous life, in a remote and wretched cottage, once the property of his forefathers. Farwangen, the principal ſeat of the family of Balm, ſurrendered on a promiſe of mercy; but no ſooner was the duke poſſeſſed of it, than he, and his ſiſter Agnes, cauſed ſix and thirty of the garriſon, many of them nobles, who all, to their laſt breath, called God to witneſs of their innocence, to be dragged to a neighbouring wood, and there beheaded in their preſence—Maſhwanden, a caſtle of Eſchenbach, was taken, and its whole garriſon put to the ſword. In the midſt of the carnage, a child of count Walter was diſcovered by his moans in a cradle, and with much difficulty ſaved by the ferocious ſoldiers from the relentleſs fury of queen Agnes, who was preparing to butcher it with her own hands. She was then ſcarce ſix and twenty years of age.

More than one thouſand men, women, and children, having thus, chiefly at the inſtance of the relentleſs Agnes, been cruelly ſlaughtered, this queen, jointly with Eliſabeth her mother, founded on the field where the murder had been committed, the fine

of the ancient Vindoniſſa, a ſumptuous monaſtery for minorites and nuns of St. Clara. Its high altar was raiſed on the ſpot on which Albert had expired. This foundation has ſince flouriſhed under the name of the abbey of Koenigsfelden. It was exempted from all contributions and ſecular juriſdiction. The dowager-queen, Agnes, and many other princeſſes and illuſtrious dames, who were deſirous to ingratiate themſelves either with God or with the court, conferred on it ample endowments in lands, tithes, jewels, and rich garments. Agnes, who from her infancy had ſhown a great averſion to the ſplendour and diſſipations of a court, and had reluctantly conſented to her marriage, fixed her abode near this monaſtery: every morning ſhe attended the celebration of maſs, and all the afternoon ſhe worked with her maids at ſome church implement or decoration; ſhe obſerved all the faſts and ceremonies with the moſt ſcrupulous punctuality, and diſplayed great humility and beneficence in waſhing the feet of pilgrims, and diſtributing alms to the poor; and yet ſhe, in vain, endeavoured to prevail on a venerable hermit in the neighbourhood to viſit the church of the monaſtery. 'They, (ſaid he) who ſhed innocent blood, and found convents with the ſpoils of the victims, can never be truly pious. The Father of mercies delights in benignity and forgiveneſs.' Others have recorded alſo of this queen, that ſhe poſſeſſed uncommon vigour and activity of mind, but that her great ſemblance of piety could not always be relied on with ſafety.

Thus ended the reſtleſs ambition of Albert, which, while it coſt him the love of all his ſubjects, and the confidence of his contemporary princes, terminated ultimately in his own untimely death, the ruin of the only ſon of a brother, and the final extirpation of an illuſtrious race of ancient barons and of many diſtinguiſhed vaſſals. The bold achievement of the Swiſs meanwhile drew on a ſeries of hoſtilities, which, in leſs than a century, brought about the intimate union of all the ſtates of Helvetia and Rhætia, and, finally, the eſtabliſhment of their renowned confederacy.

EXTRACTS *from an* EMBASSY *to the Kingdom of* AVA, *by* Michael Symes, *Eſq. Major in his Majeſty's 76th Regiment*, 4*to*.

ACCOUNT OF AVA AND THE NEIGHBOURING NATIONS.

THERE are no countries on the habitable globe, where the arts of civilized life are underſtood, of which we have ſo limited a knowledge, as of thoſe that lie between the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India, and the empire of China; concerning India beyond the Ganges, ſcarcely more was known to the ancients, than that ſuch a country did exiſt. Undeſerved importance is oftentimes attributed to that which is imperfectly known: thus, we find, in the map of Ptolemy, the terms Aurea Regio, Argentea Regio, and Aurea Cherſeneſus, beſtowed on countries eaſtward of the Ganges, and on the peninſula that divides the Bay of Bengal from the Magnus Sinus, or Gutt of Siam. But although no ſatisfactory information is to be obtained from writers of antiquity, reſpecting the population, produce, extent, or geographical poſition of thoſe regions; yet it may be concluded, that even at the remote era when Ptolemy compiled his chart, the ports of the Eaſtern Peninſula were the ſeats of commerce, and reſorted to by foreign merchants; as the author diſtinguiſhes places of note, on the ſea-coaſt, by the titles Emporia; but with what people trade was carried on, or in what commodities they trafficked, is not any where aſcertained.

From this period almoſt total darkneſs ſeems to have obſcured India extra Gangem, from the eyes of Europeans, until the enterpriſing genius of

Emanuel, at the close of the 15th century, opened a new world, and laid the foundation of general wealth to Europe, on the ruin of the Egyptian trade, and of the state of Venice. Early in the 16th century, the Portuguese made themselves masters of Malacca, and soon acquired influence among the neighbouring maritime states. To the writers of this nation, history is principally indebted for whatever information has been obtained of the eastern countries of India; but their narratives so abound in hyperbole, and they recount such extravagant stories, that credit must be denied to many of their assertions; while, at the same time, their writings furnish some accurate traits of the genius and disposition of the people whom they describe. Even the accounts of Mendex de Pinto, the prince of fiction, although an intelligent traveller, will enable his readers to form an estimate of the importance and civilization of nations, which, at a later period, have, by many, been erroneously considered in a condition bordering on wild barbarity.

From the testimony of Portuguese historians it appears, that in the middle of the 16th century, four powerful states divided among them the regions that lie between the south-east province of British India, Yunan in China, and the Eastern Sea; their territories extended from Cassay and Assam, on the NW, as far south-eastward as the island of Junkseylon. These nations were known to Europeans by the names of Arracan, Ava, Pegue, and Siam. Arracan, properly Yee-Kein, borders on the SE province of British India, and includes the sea coast, with what is called the Broken Islands, as far south as Cape Negrais; Ava, the name of the ancient capital of the Birmans, has been usually accepted, as the name of the country at large, which is Miama. This empire is situate eastward of Arracan, from which it is divided by a ridge of lofty mountains, called by the natives Anou-pec-tou-miou, or the great western hilly country. On the NW it is separated from the kingdom of Cassay by the river Keen-duem; on the north, it is bounded by mountains and petty independent principalities, that lie contiguous to Assam; on the north-east, and east, it touches on China, and North Siam; on the south, its limits have so often varied, that it is difficult to ascertain them with any precision. The city of Prome, or Pee, seems to be the original and natural boundary of the Birman empire, although conquest has since stretched their dominion several degrees farther south. Pegue, called by the natives Bagoo, is the country southward of Ava, which occupies the sea coast as far as Martaban, properly Mondimaa, Prome was its northern frontier, and Siam adjoined on the east.

Pinto, and Faria de Souza, agree that the Birmans, though formerly subject to the king of Pegue, became afterward masters of Ava, and caused a revolution in Pegue, about the middle of the 16th century. Hamilton, a much more recent author, says, that the kingdom of the Birmins extended from 'Maravi,' probably Mergui, near Tenasserem, to the province of Yunan in China, about 800 miles from north to south, and 250 from east to west. The Portuguese assisted the Birmans in their wars against the Peguers, and, accordiug to Pinto, performed prodigies of valour. The account of the capture of Martaban*, and the treasures found therein, far exceed the limits of belief.

The Portuguese continued to exer-

* Speaking of the capture of Martaban, Pinto says, 'During this siege, they of the city ate 3000 elephants; there were found 6000 pieces of artillery; as for gold, silver, precious stones, and jewels, that were found there, one truly knows not what they were, for those things are ordinarily concealed; wherefore it shall suffice me to say, that so much as the king of Brama had of Chaimbainham's treasure, amounted to a hundred millions of gold.' The account of the feast of Tinagoojoo is ludicrously extravagant.

ciſe an influence in the Birman and Pegue countries, and a ſtill greater in Arracan, ſo long as they maintained an aſcendancy over other European nations in the Eaſt; but on the ſeizure of their ſettlements, and abridgment of their dominions by the Dutch, the conſequence that had been deſervedly annexed to the Portugueſe name, ſunk into inſignificance; and the Chriſtian ſettlers degenerated into a contemptible race, diſtinguiſhed only by their feebleneſs and vice. During the reign of Louis the XIVth, ſeveral ſplendid attempts were made to propagate the doctrines of the church of Rome, and advance the intereſts of the French nation in the kingdom of Siam. Concerning theſe expeditions, accounts of unqueſtionable fidelity have been publiſhed; little, however, is related of Ava and Pegue, with whom, the Abbé Choiſy ſays, 'the king of Siam was conſtantly at war.'

In the beginning of the 17th century, both the Engliſh and Dutch had obtained ſettlements in various quarters of the Birman dominions, which were afterward forfeited by the miſconduct of the latter; and Europeans of all nations were baniſhed from Ava. The Engliſh, many years ſubſequent to this expulſion, were reinſtated in their factories at Syriam and Ava, where they appear to have traded, rather in the capacity of private merchants, than on the part of the India company, in whoſe ſervice they were not regularly enrolled. The iſland of Negrais was likewiſe taken poſſeſſion of by the Engliſh, and a ſurvey made of it by one Weldon, in the year 1687. On this iſland the government of Fort St. George eſtabliſhed a ſettlement. Little benefit, however, ſeems to have been derived from the acquiſition: the affairs of the India company, and indeed of the nation, were in too precarious a ſtate in another quarter of Aſia, to admit of ſparing the ſupplies of men and money requiſite for its effectual ſupport.

ARRIVAL AT PEGUE — CELEBRATION OF A FESTIVAL.

In the afternoon an officer, called Che Key, ſecond in rank to the Maywoon, and the Sere-dogee, or ſecretary of the provincial government, accompanied by Baba-Sheen, paid us a viſit to tea. They informed me, that the maywoon, or viceroy, who had been much engaged in directing the preparations for the enſuing feſtival, hoped that we would wave ceremony, and give him our company on the following morning at the great temple of Shoemadoo, to view the amuſements of the firſt day; an invitation that I gladly accepted from motives of curioſity as well as of reſpect.

At eight o'clock in the morning Baba-Sheen arrived, in order to conduct us to the temple; he brought with him three ſmall horſes, equipped with ſaddles and bridles, reſembling thoſe uſed by the higher ranks of the inhabitants of Hindoſtan. After breakfaſt, Mr. Wood, Doctor Buchanan, and myſelf, mounted, and, attended by Baba-Sheen and an ackedoo, an officer belonging to the maywoon's houſehold, alſo on horſeback, ſet out to view the ceremony. We entered the new town by the neareſt gate, and proceeded upward of a quarter of a mile through the principal ſtreet, till we came to where it was croſſed at right angles by another, which led from the maywoon's reſidence to the temple: here our progreſs was ſtopped by a great concourſe of people, and we perceived on each ſide of the way, troops marching by ſingle files in ſlow time, toward the temple. By the advice of Baba-Sheen, we occupied a convenient ſpot to view the proceſſion. The troops that we ſaw were the maywoon's guard; five or ſix hundred men paſſed us in this manner, wretchedly armed and equipped; many had muſkets that appeared in a very unſerviceable ſtate, with accoutrements not in a more reſpectable condition; ſome were provided with ſpears, others with ſabres; while

their dreſs was as motley as their weapons. Several were naked to the middle, having only a kummerband, or waiſtcloth, rolled round their waiſt, and paſſed between their legs; ſome were dreſſed in old velvet, or cloth coats, which they put on regardleſs of ſize or faſhion, although it ſcarce covered their nakedneſs, or trailed on the ground: it was finery, and finery in any ſhape was welcome. Some wore Dutch broad-brimmed hats, bound with gold lace, others the crowns of hats, without any brim at all; the officers of this martial band, who were, for the moſt part, Chriſtian deſcendants of Portugueſe anceſtors, exhibited a very groteſque appearance. The firſt perſonages of rank that paſſed by were three children of the maywoon, borne aſtride upon men's ſhoulders; the eldeſt, a boy about eight years of age; the youngeſt, a girl not more than five; the latter only was legitimate, being the firſt born of his preſent wife; the two elder were the offſprings of concubines. The maywoon followed at a ſhort diſtance, mounted on the neck of a very fine elephant, which he guided himſelf. His dreſs was handſome and becoming; he had on a dark velvet robe, with long ſleeves, trimmed with broad gold lace, and on his head he wore a conical cap of the ſame material, richly embroidered: a number of parade elephants, in tawdry houſings, brought up the rear. As we had not been formally introduced, he paſſed by, without honouring us with any notice. Proceeding to the foot of the ſteps that lead to the pagoda, his elephant knelt down, to ſuffer him to alight. While he was in the performance of this act, the parade elephants knelt alſo, and the crowd that followed ſquatted on their heels. Having aſcended the flight of ſteps, he put off his ſhoes, and walked once round the temple without his umbrella, which was laid aſide, out of reverence to the ſanctity of the place. When he had finiſhed this ceremony, he proceeded to the ſcene of amuſement, a ſort of theatre, erected at an angle of the area of the temple. Two ſaloons, or open halls, ſeparate from the great building, formed two ſides of the theatre, which was about fifty feet ſquare, covered by an awning of graſs, ſpread on a flat roof of ſlender canes, ſupported by bamboo poles. Beneath the projecting verge of the roof of one of the ſaloons there was an elevated ſeat, with a handſome canopy of cloth, for the accommodation of the maywoon and his three children; and on a bare bench beneath him ſat the principal officers of his court. On the left ſide of the theatre, a ſimilar canopy and chair were erected for the maywoon of Martaban, who happened at this time to be paſſing by to take poſſeſſion of his government. Oppoſite to him, under the roof of the other ſaloon, ſeats were provided for the Engliſh gentlemen, covered with fine carpeting, but without any canopy. The diverſions of this day conſiſted entirely of boxing and wreſtling. In order to prevent injury to the champions, the ground had been prepared, and made ſoft with moiſtened ſand. At the latter exerciſe they ſeemed to be very expert; a ſhort ſtout man was particularly diſtinguiſhed for his ſuperior ſkill and ſtrength: we were told, that in former conteſts he had killed two of his antagoniſts. The firſt that encountered him on the preſent occaſion, though much ſuperior in ſize, was, after a ſhort ſtruggle, pitched on his head, and, as the byſtanders ſaid, ſeverely hurt. Many others diſplayed great activity and addreſs; but in the art of boxing they ſeemed very deficient, notwithſtanding they uſed fiſts, knees, and elbows. The battles were of ſhort duration; blood drawn on either ſide terminated the conteſt; and even without it the maywoon would not ſuffer them to contend long. At the end of an engagement both combatants approached the maywoon's throne, and proſtrated themſelves before him, with their foreheads to the ground, while an attendant ſpread on

the ſhoulders of each two pieces of cotton cloth, as the reward of their exertions, which they carried away in a crouching poſition, until they mingled with the crowd. The places of thoſe who retired were immediately filled by freſh pugiliſts. This amuſement laſted for three hours, until we became quite weary of it; tea and ſweetmeats in great profuſion were afterward ſerved to us, in the name of the maywoon. We departed without ceremony, and got home about four o'clock, extremely oppreſſed by the intenſe heat of the weather.

DRAMATIC REPRESENTATION — PURIFICATORY CEREMONIAL.

THE ſolar year of the birmans was now drawing to a cloſe, and the three laſt days are uſually ſpent by them in merriment and feaſting; we were invited by the maywoon to be preſent on the evening of the 10th of April, at the exhibition of a dramatic repreſentation.

At a little before eight o'clock, the hour when the play was to commence, we proceeded to the houſe of the maywoon, accompanied by baba-ſheen, who, on all occaſions, acted as maſter of the ceremonies. The theatre was the open court, ſplendidly illuminated by lamps and torches; the maywoon and his lady ſat in a projecting balcony of his houſe: we occupied ſeats below him, raiſed about two feet from the ground, and covered with carpets; a crowd of ſpectators were ſeated in a circle round the ſtage. The performance began immediately on our arrival, and far excelled any Indian drama I had ever ſeen. The dialogue was ſpirited, without rant; and the action animated, without being extravagant: the dreſſes of the principal performers were ſhowy and becoming. I was told that the beſt actors were natives of Siam, a nation which, though unable to contend with the Birmans and Peguers in war, have cultivated with more ſucceſs the refined arts of peace. By way of an interlude between the acts, a clowniſh buffoon entertained the audience with a recital of different paſſages, and by grimace and frequent alterations of tone and countenance, extorted loud peals of laughter from the ſpectators. The Birmans ſeem to delight in mimicry, and are very expert in the practice, poſſeſſing uncommon verſatility of countenance. An eminent practitioner of this art amuſed us with a ſpecimen of his ſkill at our own houſe, and, to our no ſmall aſtoniſhment, exhibited a maſterly diſplay of the paſſions, in pantomimic looks and geſtures; the tranſitions he made from pain to pleaſure, from joy to deſpair, from rage to mildneſs, from laughter to tears; his expreſſion of terror, and, above all, his look of idiotiſm, were performances of firſt-rate merit in their line, and we agreed in opinion, that had his fates decreed him to have been a native of Great Britain, his genius would have rivalled that of any modern comedian of the Engliſh ſtage.

The plot of the drama performed this evening I underſtood was taken from the ſacred text of the Ramayan of Balmiec *, a work of high authority among the Hindoos. It repreſented the battles of the holy Ram and the impious Rahwaan, chief of the Rakuſs, or demons, to revenge the rape of Seeta, the wife of Ram, who was forcibly carried away by Rahwaan, and bound under the ſpells of enchantment. Viciſſitudes of fortune took place during the performance, that ſeemed highly intereſting to the audience. Ram was at length wounded by a poiſoned arrow; the ſages ſkilled in medicine conſulted on his cure; they diſcovered, that on the mountain Indragurry grew a certain tree that produced a gum, which was a ſovereign antidote againſt the deleterious effects of poiſon; but the diſtance was ſo great that none could be found to undertake the journey: at

* Called by ſir William Jones, Valmiec.

length, Honymaan*, leader of the army of apes, offered to go in queſt of it. When he arrived at the place, being uncertain which was the tree, he took up half the mountain, and tranſported it with eaſe: thus was the cure of Ram happily effected, the enchantment was broken, and the piece ended with a dance and ſongs of triumph.

On the 12th of April, the laſt day of the Birman year, we were invited by the maywoon to bear a part ourſelves in a ſport that is univerſally practiſed throughout the Birman dominions on the concluding day of their annual cycle. To waſh away the impurities of the paſt, and commence the new year free from ſtain, women on this day are accuſtomed to throw water on every man they meet, which the men have the privilege of retorting; this licence gives riſe to a great deal of harmleſs merriment, particularly among the young women, who, armed with large ſyringes and flaggons, endeavour to wet every man that goes along the ſtreet, and, in their turn, receive a wetting with perfect good humour; nor is the ſmalleſt indecency ever manifeſted in this or in any other of their ſports. Dirty water is never caſt; a man is not allowed to lay hold of a woman, but may fling as much water over her as he pleaſes, provided ſhe has been the aggreſſor; but if a woman warns a man that ſhe does not mean to join in the diverſion, it is conſidered as an avowal of pregnancy, and ſhe paſſes without moleſtation.

About an hour before ſunſet we went to the maywoon's, and found that his lady had provided plentifully to give us a wet reception. In the hall were placed three large china jars, full of water, with bowls and ladles to fling it. Each of us, on entering, had a bottle of roſe-water preſented to him, a little of which we in turn poured into the palm of the maywoon's hand, who ſprinkled it over his own veſt of fine flowered muſlin; the lady then made her appearance at the door, and gave us to underſtand that ſhe did not mean to join in the ſport herſelf, but made her eldeſt daughter, a pretty child, in the nurſe's arms, pour from a golden cup ſome roſe-water mixed with ſandalwood, firſt over her father, and then over each of the Engliſh gentlemen: this was a ſignal for the ſport to begin. We were prepared, being dreſſed in linen waiſtcoats. From ten to twenty women, young and middle-aged, ruſhed into the hall from the inner apartments, who ſurrounded and deluged without mercy four men, ill able to maintain ſo unequal a conteſt. The maywoon was ſoon driven from the field; but Mr. Wood having got poſſeſſion of one of the jars, we were enabled to preſerve our ground till the water was exhauſted: it ſeemed to afford them great diverſion, eſpecially if we appeared at all diſtreſſed by the quantity of water flung in our faces. All parties being tired, and completely drenched, we went home to change our clothes, and in the way met many damſels who would willingly have renewed the ſport; they, however, were afraid to begin without receiving encouragement from us, not knowing how it might be taken by ſtrangers; but they aſſailed Baba-Sheen and his Birman attendants with little ceremony. No inconvenient conſequences were to be apprehended from the wetting; the weather was favourable, and we ran no riſk of taking cold. Having put on dry clothes, we returned to the maywoon's, and were entertained with a dance, and puppet-ſhows that laſted till eleven.

* Honymaan is worſhipped by the Hindoos, under the form of an ape, and one of the moſt frequent objects of their adoration: almoſt every Hindoo pagoda has this figure delineated in ſome part of it. Honymaan is a term uſed by the Hindoos, to denote a large ape.

THE GLEANER.

NUMBER XXII.

'If he his ample palm
Should haply on ill-fated ſhoulder lay
Of *debtor*, ſtrait his body, to the touch
Obſequious, as whilom knights were wont,
To ſome enchanted caſtle is convey'd.' PHILLIPS.

WHILE I was meditating on a ſubject for this month's Gleaner, an old friend, a man who for certain ſingularities of opinion, and modes of expreſſing his thoughts, has obtained the character of a humou iſt, called upon me, and informed me, he had recovered a very curious and ancient manuſcript from an old cheſt—I interrupted him rather abruptly, and was about to proteſt againſt old manuſcripts from old cheſts, when he aſſured me, that this was not a production of Shakſpeare, or Milton, Dryden, or Pope, but a piece of curious hiſtory which, ſaid he, 'as the Magazine in which you write, ſelect the choiceſt pieces of hiſtory, travels, &c. cannot fail to be highly acceptable to the inquiſitive reader'—and, throwing it down on the table, he made his exit ſo precipitately as to convince me, that the manuſcript he left was his own production, and the *old cheſt* not older than the coat-pocket from which he drew it.

Upon peruſing it, I certainly diſcovered that, without the merit of high antiquity, it had ſome portion of another kind of merit, ſufficient to recommend it to my purpoſe; it being, however, rather long, (and yet properly an extract rather than an entire work) I have made uſe of only certain parts of it, although, if it ſhould happen to give general ſatisfaction, I have no doubt that my friend is induſtrious enough to ſpin it out into a volume for the benefit of the public.

This *morceau* is entitled 'Travels,' and the part left with me begins 'Chap. X. *Of a* SINGULAR NATION *made up of* TWO KINDS *of People.*'

'I now arrived,' ſays the author, 'in a nation, the moſt remarkable of any I had travelled through, and yet I had not been long among them before I learnt, that there was but one occupation in which they employed themſelves, which was the manufacturing, or, as they ſimply called it, the *making* of *money*. This engaged their whole time and their whole converſation, and their anxiety about it went even beyond this life, for if a perſon died, it was the univerſal cuſtom to aſk, not what diſeaſe he died of, but had he *made* much *money?* It cannot be wonderful if a nation ſolely employed in one occupation ſhould preſent few of thoſe varieties which are conſpicuous in other nations, for example, among the Engliſh; and accordingly I could, after long acquaintance, perceive only two kinds of human beings, or two varieties of the human ſpecies. The one were called *Credores*, or in Engliſh, *Creditors*, and the other *Debiteres*, or *Debtors*. Theſe two are among the moſt ſingular of mankind. They are perpetually at war with each other, although their connection is ſo intimate that neither can exiſt without the other, and although they are liable to meet every day, they have perpetual diſputes. The *creditors* are a quick-ſighted people, the *debtors* rather defective in the organs of viſion. The former are deſirous of ſhowing themſelves in all public places; the latter are fond of retirement, and do not court obſervation. In other qualities of the mind they differ very much, but in nothing more remarkably than in the article of memory. The creditor never forgets any thing; and

the debtor remembers nothing. For this reaſon it is that the creditor is always provided with ſhort notes and *memorandums*, which he muſt ſhow to the debtor to refreſh his memory, before they can converſe upon equal terms. The effect of theſe *memorandums* is often very perplexing, and they are ſo contrived that they will laſt for years, and appear as good as new, to look at. But it is ſaid that thoſe who have them, ſeldom wiſh to keep them ſo long, and are always eager to cancel them, while the others, that is, the debtors, are equally deſirous of renewing them. This occaſions perpetual bickerings and much ill-will between the parties, each upbraiding the other for his cruelty. With reſpect to cruelty, however, after having inſpected the *books* of their moſt voluminous writers, I do not find that the queſtion has been ever determined, which is the cruelleſt of the two. And I am told that caſes are ſo exceedingly multiplied and various, that no certain rule can be laid down on this ſubject. This is a circumſtance which I am rather pleaſed with; for as a traveller, I was entertained ſo hoſpitably and liberally by both parties, that I ſhould have been very ſorry to have eſtabliſhed a ſpecific accuſation againſt either. Doubtleſs, there are good and bad men among them, as among other nations, and I may have met with ſome of both.

In converſation, they differ as much as in other properties, the one being ſhort, peremptory and deciſive; the other very tedious and argumentative, and particularly acute and amuſing in the formation of excuſes. Indeed the *logic* is ſaid to be all on this ſide, while the other is eminent only for a ſharp, laconic way of ſpeaking, which I am told proceeds in a great meaſure from their being often deaf, and a habit they have got of turning their backs upon their opponents. Theſe circumſtances render the converſation of the parties not very harmonious, although I have known inſtances where it has ended to their mutual ſatisfaction, by the debtor ſubmitting to a proceſs, which is called in their language *coming down*. I am not ſufficiently acquainted with their idioms to underſtand this perfectly, but a very learned man among them ſays that it is equivalent to the Engliſh word *pay*, and has nearly the ſame meaning in the modern European languages. I ought not to omit that the *creditores*, although accounted very honourable men, lie under certain popular prejudices. It is, for example, allowed that they are men of principle (which in this country is ſpelt *principal*) but that they never talk of principle without having an eye to their *intereſt*. This, however, I am told, is only where matters have been long in diſpute, and conſequently their minds may have received a bias not entirely original, but ariſing out of a diſpute too long protracted.

In reſpect to religion, the creditors and debtors differ very eſſentially. The former appear to be of high-church principles, and are very ſtrict obſervers of *ſet days*, which occur with them very often in the courſe of a year, beſide ſeveral grand feſtivals peculiar to their perſuaſion, which are called *Terms*, and are individually known by the names of *Lady-day*, *Michaelmas-day*, &c. Hence they are mighty conſulters of almanacks, and never go without one in their pockets, beſide another paſted upon the wall in ſome conſpicuous part of their houſes, and to which they apply for information on all occaſions. On the other hand, their opponents have no very great veneration for *ſet days*, that is, for days of man's appointment. As to Sundays, no people have a greater reſpect for them; they are to them days of reſt and eaſe, and on them they are under no obligation to pay any attention to, or hold any correſpondence with the *creditores*.

The laſt mentioned claſs, likewiſe, are ſaid to be *firm believers*, ſome think, even to a degree of credulity! but others are of opinion that they are

legaliſts, and pay too much attention to the ſtrict letter of the *law*, while their opponents are, in this reſpect, rather inclined to be *Antinomians*. One thing, however, I muſt mention, which certainly militates againſt the *credulity* of the *creditors*, that they are not in general very fond of taking a man's *word*. I have heard many of them, indeed, declare that they care not what people *ſay*. And this it is which makes them ſo partial to writings of all deſcriptions, and to ſignatures, which they are ſo fond of, that beſide a ſignature at the bottom of a note, they are ſeldom completely ſatisfied if there are not half a dozen names written on the back. They are, with all their faults, and all that may be advanced againſt their characters, extremely deſirous of obtaining a *good name*, and from long habit are ſuch excellent judges of mankind, that they frequently declare they can know a *good name* when they ſee it. Beſide theſe writings, they have ſomething of the diſpoſition of a collector of curioſities, and are very fond of bits of parchment, with curious ſeals.

That they are naturally timid, has alſo been aſſerted upon good authority, and may be brought as another argument againſt the credulity imputed to them. It is certain that they are perpetually calling out for *ſecurity*, and it ſeems to be the utmoſt wiſh of their heart; although many of them are every day tranſacting buſineſs without it. It was impoſſible for me, during the reſidence I made among them, to reconcile theſe various appearances and various opinions. The beſt conjecture I can make is, that there are wiſe and unwiſe, credulous and infidel men among them, as well as among other nations, though on which ſide the preponderance is, may not be ſo eaſily decided.

The *debitores* have this ſingular property, that they are liable to a particular diſeaſe, not deſcribed in our medical works, which is a *ſereneſs* about the ſhoulder, which if *touched*, occaſions them to be confined for ſome time. They impute the firſt appearance of this diſeaſe to their opponents, and I believe with ſome truth. On the other hand, there is a genius, an ingenuity and a method with the people of faſhion belonging to this claſs which the *creditores* can neither imitate, nor comprehend, and that is, their living in an expenſive and moſt ſumptuous ſtile, without the aid of money, or other viſible or tangible means. This is certainly peculiar to this claſs of people, above all other people and nations in the world. It is a thing which never fails to aſtoniſh a ſtranger. He is admitted to ſee the whole proceſs of it, but cannot upon any known principles, underſtand how it is done. Some, indeed, affect to be in the ſecret, and tell us that in ſuch caſes, all the uſual effects of *gold* are produced by *braſs*, a covering of which is applied to the face. Others ſay that the whole is a deception, and conſiſts entirely of *front*, and what they call in their language *modeſt aſſurance*, words for which there are no ſynonymes in the Engliſh tongue. Literally rendered, indeed, they imply a contradiction, as if we ſhould ſay *hard ſoftneſs*, or *ſolid fluidity*, or *great littleneſs*. Be this as it may, I have no doubt of the fact, becauſe I have witneſſed many inſtances of it.

I ſhall conclude this chapter with one other phenomenon in the hiſtory of theſe two claſſes, which is perhaps more extraordinary than any I have yet mentioned. And that is, that although the two claſſes are as diſtinct from each other, as any two claſſes or ſpecies can poſſibly be, yet ſuch a metamorphoſis takes place, that they are often abſolutely turned into one another, that is, a creditor into a debtor, or a debtor into a creditor. Thoſe who are verſant in the tranſformations and changes, which take place in the animal kingdom, will, I ſuſpect, not find any thing more remarkable than this. But the fact is certain, and it is often performed almoſt in an inſtant of time, often by the very *turn* of a *wheel*, often by other agencies, perhaps, ſtill leſs intelligible, as the ſudden death of a

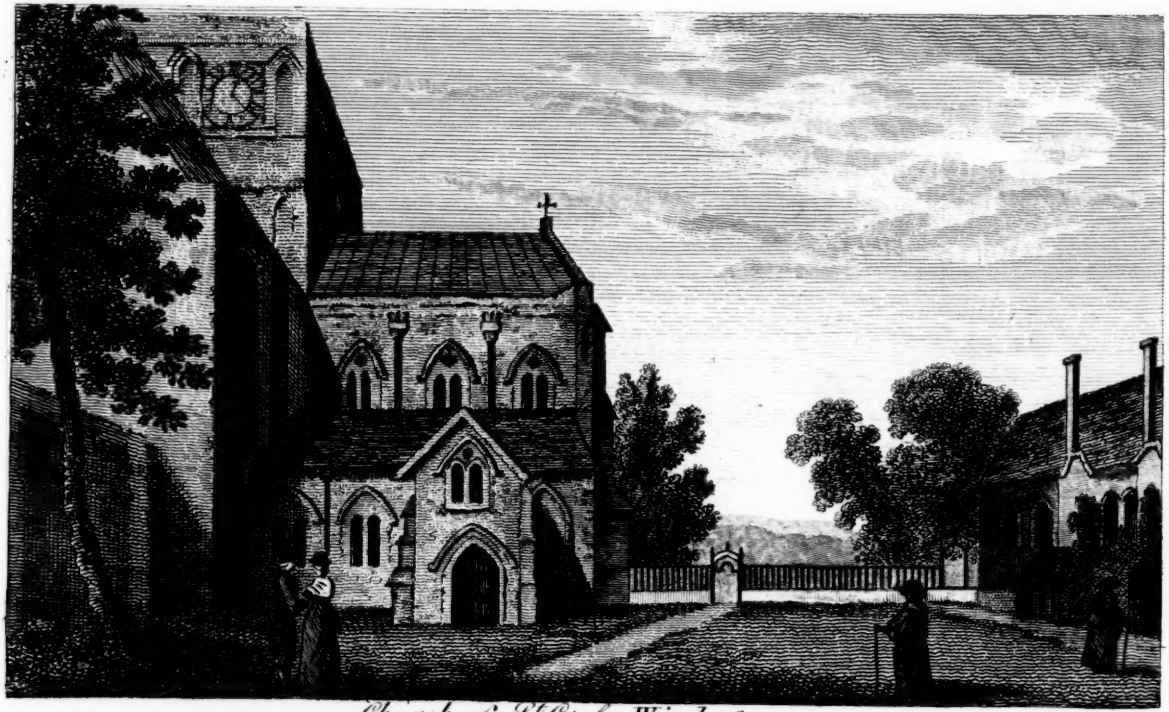
parent or uncle. I was converſing on this topic one day with one of their learned men, when he addreſſed a ſpeech to me on the ſubject, nearly in the following words, with which I ſhall conclude the preſent chapter.

'What you have obſerved is certainly true, and no doubt often very ſtrange and unforeſeen. But you will pleaſe to obſerve, that ſo far from its being accounted a general misfortune (although to the parties it may be an individual one) we conſider it as the great bond or link which connects our two claſſes together in ſuch a manner as to prevent any great miſchief between them, unleſs in ſome few caſes. I am not prepared to ſay that it has the full effect it ought, but upon all good minds there is no doubt that it will produce mutual forbearance. Since he that is a creditor to-day, may become a debtor to-morrow, we learn to meditate upon thoſe ſudden and unforeſeen, and often unmerited ſtrokes, which may ſap the foundations of the moſt ſecure, and hence we learn, that while we are not abſolutely inattentive to our intereſt, we ſhould practice gentle methods, and place ourſelves in our neighbour's ſituation as much as we can. The viciſſitudes of this life are too many and too uncertain for any man, be his will ever ſo ſtrong, to harden his heart againſt thoſe whom misfortune, rather than miſconduct, has rudely thruſt from their accuſtomed places in ſociety. This is a leſſon which it is impoſſible for us to forget, and would be very criminal, if it were poſſible, becauſe the examples upon which it is founded occur every day, and many of them are of a nature ſo awful as to make a ſuitable, though too often, only a temporary impreſſion, even on the moſt inſenſible. We learn therefore that life is not only too ſhort, but too uncertain, for the exerciſe of perpetual animoſity with one another, and we are taught to bear patiently the loſſes we receive, by the conſideration of thoſe which we may one day inflict. This conſideration is of great importance to us, and keeps together the two claſſes of perſons you mention, in better harmony and agreement, and more for their mutual advantage, than you would perhaps ſuppoſe, upon a ſuperficial view of the ſubject. Indeed, where it is otherwiſe, where men are unneceſſarily ſevere and ſtrict, we conſider them as not deſerving the name of rational creatures; for how can he be ſaid to give his reaſon fair play who denies that mercy to another, which if he believes any thing, he muſt be certain he ſhall one day want; and how can any man expect that indulgence from a ſuperior which he denies to an inferior. I remember to have read this admirably illuſtrated in an Engliſh book, by a parable of a man who was forgiven a debt of ten thouſand talents, and yet would not forgive another who owed him only five hundred pence; and one of your poets expreſſes my ſentiments on mercy in theſe lines:

'The quality of mercy is not ſtrain'd;
It droppeth, as the gentle rain from heaven,
Upon the place beneath; it is twice bleſs'd;
It bleſſeth him that gives, and him that takes;
'Tis mightieſt in the mightieſt; it becomes
The throned monarch better than his crown'—&c.

A RECIPE.

THE following method of preparing water-proof leather, at a very ſmall expence, will be found invariably to ſucceed:—Take one pint of drying oil, two ounces of yellow wax, two ounces of ſpirits of turpentine, and one ounce of Burgundy pitch, melted carefully over a ſlow fire: with this compoſition new ſhoes and boots are to be rubbed, in the ſun, or at a diſtance from the fire, with a ſponge, as often as they become dry, until they are fully ſaturated; the leather then is impervious to wet, the ſhoes and boots laſt much longer, and acquire a degree of ſoftneſs and pliability.



Church of S.t Cross, Winchester.

HISTORY *of the* HOSPITAL *and* CHURCH *of St.* CROSS, WINCHESTER:

With a Perſpective View of the Church, from a Drawing by J. Wells.

THE hoſpital of St. Croſs was originally founded by Henry de Blois, biſhop of Wincheſter, in the year 1132, for the health of his own ſoul, and thoſe of his relations, and of the kings of England. The founder's inſtitution requires that thirteen poor men ſo decayed and paſt their ſtrength, that without charitable aſſiſtance they cannot maintain themſelves, ſhall have continual habitation in the hoſpital, and ſhall be provided with proper clothing, and beds ſuitable to their infirmities. They ſhall have a daily allowance of good wheat bread, good ſmall beer, three meſſes each for dinner, and one for ſupper. But in caſe any one of theſe ſhall recover his health and ſtrength, he ſhall then be reſpectfully diſcharged, and another admitted in his place. That beſide theſe thirteen poor brethren, one hundred other poor, of modeſt behaviour, and the moſt indigent that may be found, ſhall be received daily at dinner, and have each a loaf of common bread, one meſs, and a proper allowance of beer, with leave to carry away with them the remains of their meat and drink after dinner. The founder alſo ordained other charities to be diſtributed among the poor in general, as the revenues of the hoſpital ſhould be able to bear, the whole of which was to be applied to ſuch uſes.

The endowment of this hoſpital was not altogether derived from the founder's private fortune, but conſted principally in a donation of ſeveral conſiderable rectories, &c. belonging to his dioceſe, or that were under his patronage, the greateſt part of which, though granted to the hoſpital by the expreſs terms of the Charter of Foundation, were, notwithſtanding, only made ſubject to the payment of certain annual penſions; the reſt were appropriated to the hoſpital.

The revenues of the hoſpital of St. Croſs appear, by an old record of inquiſition, to have amounted originally to 25ol per annum. In Wykeham's time, they were ſaid by him, in his letters to the pope, to be above 300l per annum; and were afterward proved by the teſtimony of one of the ſtewards, contemporary with Wykeham, and by ſeveral others, to have exceeded in his time 400l per annum: the whole of which were free from all taxes both to the king and pope, as being entirely appropriated to the uſe and benefit of the poor; except 7l 4s 6d per annum, which was the valuation of the maſter's portion.

The particular allowances to the poor, according to the above-mentioned record of inquiſition, were as follows: each of the thirteen ſecular brethren, were allowed daily one loaf of good wheat bread, of five marks weight, that is, three pounds four ounces; one gallon and a half of good ſmall beer; a ſufficient quantity of pottage: three meſſes at dinner, viz. one meſs called *Mortrell*, made of milk and *Waſtelbread*, (which was probably a better ſort of bread, ſo denominated from a *Waſtell*, the veſſel or baſket in which it was made, or carried, or weighed) one meſs of fleſh or fiſh, and one pittance, as the day ſhould require; and one meſs for ſupper; the whole of which was then valued at ſeventeen-pence farthing a week; and in Wykeham's time, at threepence a day. On ſix holidays in the year, they had white bread and ale, in the ſame quantities; and one of their meſſes was roaſt meat, or fiſh of a better ſort; and on the eves of thoſe holidays, and that of the founder's obit, they had an extraordinary allowance of four gallons of ale among them.

The hundred caſual poor were fed in a place called *Hundred-menneſhall*; each of them had a loaf of inferior bread of five marks weight, three quarts of ſmall beer, a ſufficient quan-

tity of pottage, or a meſs of pulſe, one herring, or two pilchers, or two eggs, or one farthings-worth of cheeſe; valued three-pence farthing per week: out of which hundred poor were always thirteen of the poorer ſcholars of the great grammar-ſchool of Wincheſter, ſent by the ſchool-maſter. On the anniverſary of the founder's obit, Auguſt 9, being the eve of St. Lawrence, three hundred poor were received at the hoſpital; to each of the firſt hundred were given one loaf and one meſs of the ſame ſort with thoſe of the brethren's ordinary allowance; and three quarts of beer; the ſecond hundred received the uſual hundred-mens' allowance and to each of the third hundred, was given half a loaf of the brethren's bread. On ſix holidays in the year, the hundred men had each a loaf of the better ſort of bread, and a double meſs. Beſide theſe, there were maintained in the hoſpital, a ſteward, with his clerk, and two ſervants, and two horſes; a porter, nine ſervants, two teams of ſix horſes each, and two carters.

The founder had conſtituted, in the year 1157, the maſter and brethren of the hoſpital of St. John of Jeruſalem to be guardians and adminiſtrators of his hoſpital of St. Croſs, ſaving to the biſhop of Wincheſter his canonical juriſdiction. A diſpute ariſing between Richard Toclive, biſhop of Wincheſter (immediate ſucceſſor to the founder) and the maſter and brethren of St. John of Jeruſalem, concerning the adminiſtration of the hoſpital, Henry II interpoſed, and by his mediation an agreement was made between them. The maſter and brethren ceded to the biſhop, and his ſucceſſors, the adminiſtration of the hoſpital; and the biſhop gave them the impropriation of the churches of Mordon and Hanniton, for the payment of fifty-three marks per annum, and procuring them a diſcharge from the penſion of ten marks, two wax-candles, and ten pounds of wax, paid to the monks of St. Swithin for the hoſpital of St. Croſs, by compoſition between them and the brethren of that hoſpital, made in the life time of the founder.

Soon after this reconciliation, biſhop Toclive, out of regard to God, and for the health of the king's ſoul and his own (apprized that the revenues of the hoſpital were ſufficient for the maintenance of many more poor, and ought not to be converted to other uſes) ordered, that over and above the number inſtituted by the founder, one hundred additional poor ſhould alſo be fed every day at the hoſpital, with the ſame proviſions and allowances, as were granted by the founder to the hundred poor men abovementioned. This agreement is dated April 10, 1185, and was made at Dover in the preſence of the king, and atteſted by him. It does not ſeem, however, to have been of any long continuance; for it ceaſed long before Wykeham's time, and inſtead of it, (by what authority is uncertain) was introduced an eſtabliſhment of four prieſts, thirteen ſecular clerks, and ſeven choriſters, who were maintained by the hoſpital for the performance of divine ſervice in the church. The four prieſts dined at the maſter's table, and had each a ſtipend of 13s 4d, and the whole allowance to each was valued at 3l 6s 8d per annum; the thirteen clerks had each one loaf of wheat bread, weight ſixty-one ſhillings and eight-pence, or three pounds one ounce, three quarts of beer, and one meſs of fiſh or fleſh of the brethren, was allotted to two of them, value tenpence farthing a week; the ſeven choriſters had each one loaf of the common family bread, and one meſs, or the fragments of the maſter's table and common hall, ſo as to have a ſufficient proviſion value fivepence per week, and they were taught at ſchool in the hoſpital.

Such was the original inſtitution and economy of this hoſpital; which, though hitherto well obſerved in general, and conſtantly maintained with regard to the abovementioned particulars, yet in proceſs of time it was

materially injured by the avarice of ſeveral of its maſters. To give a detail of theſe tranſactions would ſwell this article to an extraordinary length, and not prove much to the entertainment of our readers.

William of Wykeham, who corrected many of theſe abuſes, during the time that he held this hoſpital in ſequeſtration, recovered many of its original charters, bulls and inſtruments, which had been ſuffered to remain in the hands of the hoſpitallers of St. John of Jeruſalem; he reinſtated the charity in all its ancient rights, reeſtabliſhed its primitive deſign and inſtitution; and in ſhort, he completely reſtored its buildings, eſtates and revenues, out of that ſtate of ruin and diſſipation, to which its late avaricious governors had reduced it; and, at his deceaſe, he left it under ſuch due regulations, that cardinal Beaufort, who immediately ſucceeded him in the biſhopric of Wincheſter, having reſolved to diſpoſe of a conſiderable ſum in the like charitable purpoſes, choſe rather to make an enlargement of this hoſpital, than to erect a new one of his own. He therefore made a very great additional endowment to it, for the maintenance of two prieſts, thirty-five brethren, and three ſiſters, excluſive of thoſe of the original foundation, and built lodgings for them, in the year 1444. To this new eſtabliſhment, he gave the title of Domus Elemonſinaria Nobilis Paupertatis: i. e. the Almſhouſe of Noble Poverty: by which it appears that he deſigned it for the relief of decayed gentlemen. Its endowment conſiſted of manors, &c. of the yearly value of 500l, granted to it by Henry VI, in conſideration of the ſum of 13,350 marks, paid to him by the founder, who afterward added to them ſeveral churches of his dioceſe and patronage.

The hoſpital, though conſiderably diminiſhed in its revenues, ſtill maintains a maſter, and nine poor brethren, who enjoy their places during life. The allowance of theſe nine poor brethren, is one pound of meat a day, three quarts of good ſmall beer, and five loaves of wheat bread, twenty-four ounces each; beſide which, they have, on many particular days in the year, certain additional allowances of meat and drink; and ſixpence weekly.

There are likewiſe four out-penſioners upon this foundation, who enjoy a ſtipend of ten pounds *per annum* each, during life: the ſum of twenty-five ſhillings is alſo diſtributed among the poor, every year, being the remaining part of the revenue formerly appropriated to the feeding of the poor in *Hundred-menneſhall*. And on ſix particular eves of the year, are given away at this hoſpital a certain quantity of loaves of good wheaten bread, of the value of one penny each, to the poor in and about the neighbourhood. Moreover, there is allowed daily to the porter of the ſaid hoſpital, a certain quantity of bread and beer, for the refreſhment of poor travellers and wayfaring men, who are entiled to knock at the door of the porter's lodge, and claim the relief of a piece of white bread, and a cup of beer; a donation, which is continued to this day.

The buildings belonging to this foundation, conſiſt of one extenſive irregular court, which has a beautiful rural effect, and all together exhibits a piece of venerable antiquity. The *church*, which is a curious remain of Saxon architecture, was built in the reign of king Stephen, by the firſt founder: it is in the form of a croſs, and conſiſts of three iles, with a tranſept, or croſs ile. The roof is remarkably lofty, and is ſupported by round maſſive pillars, with round headed arches, ſtronger than the doric or Tuſcan; and there are ſome paintings upon the walls and pillars. The iles from the altar to the weſt door, are 150 feet in length; and the tranſept is 120. The chancel is exceedingly neat, and is paved with marble; and on each ſide of the altar are handſome ſcreens of ſpire-work,

carved in ſtone, and neatly ornamented. Upon a deſk on the left ſide of the chancel, are carved the names of all the officers belonging to the hoſpital, about the year 1575; among which are thoſe of a chanter and ſinging-men, which formerly officiated in it; but at preſent there is no proviſion for a choir.

The great weſt window of this church is built in a very ornamental ſtile, and was formerly an elegant one; as is obvious from the remains of ſome curious painted glaſs, with which it was once furniſhed. There remains nothing in it at preſent legible, or at leaſt intelligible, except the words Nicholas Bedford. A window in the eaſt ſide of the north tranſept, was formerly ornamented in the ſame ſtyle, and ſtill retains an Ave Maria, with ſome fragments, as doth a ſouth window of the croſs ile. On the roof of the nave are the arms of Wykeham, alſo the arms of France and England quartered.

The lodging rooms of the poor people adjoin to the church, at the weſt end of the ſouth ile, and, after forming an angle, extend from north to ſouth, and form the whole weſtern ſide of the court. The north-ſide conſiſts of the maſter's houſe, which is ſpacious and elegant; the refectory, or Brethren's hall, and the gateway, which is formed in a ſquare ſtately tower, over which is a room called the Founder's chamber. The north front of the tower is embelliſhed with three niches; in one of which remains the figure of cardinal Beaufort, in the act of adoration to another figure, now deſtroyed. The whole eaſt-ſide of the court, from the porter's lodge, to the north tranſept of the church, conſiſts of a cloiſter, over which is a gallery, or range of decayed apartments, ſuppoſed to be a part of the lodging rooms of the poor people, on the original foundation of Henry de B'ois, and who were probably in proceſs of time forced out by the maſter and brethren of the latter foundation; or by the decay of their lodgings and revenues, which might have become no longer able to receive and ſupport them.

Among the monuments and inſcriptions of the church, are ſome ancient epitaphs, although moſtly mutilated, and unintereſting.

ANIMADVERSION *on* HUME'S OPINION *of the* SAVAGE INTELLECT.

To the Editor of the Univerſal Magazine.

SIR,

ONE of the moſt eſteemed modern philoſophers (Hume) has aſſerted that negroes, and every other ſpecies of men are, and originally were, inferior in their intellects to the Whites, and he has boldly pronounced them incapable of attaining to that civilized ſtate, which at preſent diſtinguiſhes the European nations. As a proof of this, he ſays, there are negro ſlaves diſperſed all over Europe, not to mention her colonies, and none of them have ever diſcovered any ſymptoms of ingenuity; whereas, among us, there frequently ſtart up men of low birth, and no education, who have been diſtinguiſhed for their natural talents. This opinion appears to be founded in error. The Carthaginians (an African people) before they were conquered by the Romans, excelled the whole world in their arts and manufactures; the wealth of foreign nations was conveyed thither in exchange for commodities which the Whites, ſo much extolled by Hume, were not able to imitate, or at leaſt attain to the ſame excellence. We ſeldom meet with greater characters in hiſtory than Hannibal and Jugurtha, and both theſe were Africans; not to mention the number of excellent officers, which enabled Carthage to continue ſo many years the rival of Rome; this nation, it is true, did not poſſeſs thoſe ſocial and patriotic virtues, which ſo emi-

nently diſtinguiſhed her rival in power; ſhe entruſted her defence to mercenary troops, but it was her commerce that enabled her to ſupport theſe troops, and Rome afterward followed the ſame unhappy plan. When Carthage flouriſhed, what were Britain, Holland, France, and Spain, which now ſhine ſo conſpicuouſly in ſcience? They were inhabited by races of rude barbarians, equalled at leaſt by the American ſavages. This argument alone, I think ſufficient to deſtroy the hypotheſis of Hume, not to mention an inſtance of later date, I mean the Mexicans and Peruvians: when firſt diſcovered, they ſurely could not be conſidered as totally uncivilized; they had a regular form and ſucceſſion in their government; they were not unſkilled in building and manufactures; they were, I think, as much civilized as it is poſſible for a nation, totally unconnected, and even ignorant of the exiſtence of the other quarters of the world to be. With commerce and navigation it is true they were unacquainted; they had no inducement to either; it was not neceſſary for them to defend their territories by ſea; every want was ſupplied among themſelves. Ignorant as they were of foreign nations, with whom could they traffic?

There is reaſon (ſays Hume) to believe, that all the people who live beyond the polar circles, or between the tropics, are inferior to the reſt of mankind. There are not many people more rude and ſavage than the Laplanders and Kamſchatdales. The moſt rude and barbarous of the Whites (he ſays) have ſomething eminent about them, either in their valour, or form of government; he inſtances the preſent Tartars, and ancient Germans. The government of the ancient Germans was, I think, ſimilar, and not ſuperior to that of the American tribes when firſt diſcovered. With reſpect to valour, there is ſcarce a negro, when free, who poſſeſſes it not, and they moſtly poſſeſs the ſocial virtues alſo; how many inſtances of both do we meet with in Vaillant's Travels in Africa, among men uſually conſidered the moſt ſavage and barbarous on earth? If the Whites poſſeſſed the ſame diſadvantages of climate and local ſituation, their diſpoſitions would be ſimilar to thoſe of that deſpiſed people. How very few are the negro ſlaves, who inhabit Europe and her colonies, when compared with the whole maſs of white inhabitants, and almoſt all theſe tranſported in the prime of life from their native country. Strange indeed would it be were theſe people to excel in 'Action or Speculation,' a people among whom they find themſelves ſuddenly introduced, and to whoſe manners and cuſtoms they were entire ſtrangers; and how can we ſuppoſe a mind debaſed by cruelty and bondage capable of aſpiring to excellence, and to excellence in the arts of their oppreſſors, whom they muſt abhor? Inſtances have however been known of negroes, when freed from the ſcourge of ſlavery, who have been capable of attaining to a great degree of knowledge in arts and ſciences. The poems of Phillis Wheatly, a negro woman, are not devoid of ſentiment and elegance.

R. De Albetera.

Anecdote *of the celebrated Swede*, George Stiernhielm.

FROM a ſketch of the hiſtory of the Swediſh poetry, lately publiſhed, it appears, that George Stiernhielm was the firſt who endeavoured to introduce the Greek and Roman verſification into the Swediſh tongue, and who choſe the ancients as his model. He was born in 1593; for his learning and ſervices was promoted to various important employments; and died at Stockholm in 1672, having attained the rank of counſellor at war. His principal poem, Hercules, contains 531 maſterly hexameters; and was printed for the firſt time at Upſal, in 1653. His poetical works have been collected and publiſhed in 1668, under the title of *Muſæ Suethizantes*.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, March.

D.	H.	Baro.	Tout.	Tin.	H.	C.	Wind.	Weather, &c.
1	7	30,10	30	42	54	4	N 1	flight fog
	2	30,12	30	43	53	4	WNW 1	hazy. more cloudy
2	7	30,08	32,5	43	50	3	W 1	hazy
	2	30,00	40	44	50	3	W 1	hazy. thick upward at night
3	7	29,89	34	42	55	2	WNW 1	hazy
	2	29,88	40	46	53	3	N 1	hazy. thick upward at night
4	7	29,90	35	45	52	h	N 1	. fnow. fair: little fnow
	2	29,94	40	46,5	52	5	N 1	. fine night
5	7	30,62	29,5	44	56	2	N 1	hazy. wind E
	2	30,60	35,5	46,5	50	2	E 2	. clear night: little fleet
6	7	30,00	29	43	55	1	E 1	flight fog. little fnow at times
	2	30,00	33 5	42	55	3	E 2	
7	7	29,94	27	39	55	1	E 1	
	2	29,83	33,5	43	53	3	E 2	. clear night: more wind
8	7	29,51	28	39	50	1	E 3	
	2	29,73	36,5	40,5	51	1	NE 2	. more cloudy eve
9	7	30,00	29	40	54	3	ENE 1	. foggy. cloudy
	2	30,16	35,5	40,5	52	4	E 1	. more cloudy night
10	7	30,05	32	40	55	5	E 2	. fnow at times
	2	30,00	39	42	54	5	SE 2	. fmall rain at night
11	7	29,82	40,5	42	67	h	ESE 1	foggy. wind s and little rain
F	2	29,79	52	45	70	4	S 1	. more cloudy night and wind E
12	7	29,65	41	46	72	h	E 2	. very thick upward and rain
	2	29,82	42,5	47	65	h	NNW 1	rain. fine. hazy night
13	7	30,20	35	45,5	63	f	NW 1	. very foggy. leſs foggy
	2	30,24	42,5	46	69	f	NE 1	. thick upward at night: fine
14	7	30,01	35	45	63	3	ENE 2	hazy
	2	29,99	43.5	49	57	3	E 2	hazy. thick upward: little rain
15	7	29,83	39	45	58	5	E 1	hazy. little wet
	2	29,85	47,5	47:5	55	4	E 2	hazy. gentle rain at night
16	7	29,97	37	40	62	4	NNE 1	. little rain. fine
	2	30,03	47	49	58	1	NNE 1	. cloudy eve
17	7	30,13	37	46	59	h	N 1	
	2	30,16	39,5	47	59	h	N 1	
18	7	30,16	37	45	56	h	N 1	
	2	30.10	40,5	46,5	56	h	N 1	
19	7	30,12	34,5	43,5	59	h	N 1	not cloudy. fine
	2	30,15	42	44	56	3	N 2	
20	7	30,27	31	43	58	f	NNE 1	not cloudy. little fnow: fine
	2	30,27	45	45	56	4	N 2	. more cloudy night: little rain
21	7	30,26	40,5	46	56	5	N 1	. fine. cloudy and little rain
	2	30,26	50	48	54	5	N 1	hail. fine. fhower and chiefly cloudy
22	7	30,31	40	47	58	h	N 1	. chiefly cloudy
	2	30,34	45,5	48	56	4	N 1	. fine at times: little wet
23	7	30,24	39	47	56	h	W 1	. little rain. brighter
	2	30,15	50,5	49	56	4	W 2	. more cloudy. rainy night
24	7	30,13	46,5	50	60	3	W O	foggy. little rain and very thick upward:
	2	30,12	53	51,5	63	4	W O	foggy. fine night [brighter
25	7	30,09	39	47,5	70	f	SSE 1	. fine
N	2	30,06	52	51	60	1	ESE 2	hazy. clear night
26	7	29,96	39	46	62	0	E 1	
	2	29,93	54	51	52	0	E 1	
27	7	29,85	43	48	60	2	E 1	flight fog. more fog. fine and wind s
	2	29,82	53,5	51	54	3	S 2	. cloudy. fine: little rain
28	7	29,52	46	48	61	5	SE 1	chiefly drizzling and gentle rain
	2	29,47	50	51,5	64	5	SE 1	little rain. fair. little rain in the night
29	7	29,49	49	51	69	f	SE 0	chiefly gentle rain: fair
	2	29,64	52	53,5	63	5	S 1	
30	7					4	S 1	hazy: leſs cloudy
	2	30,92	56	55	57	2	S 1	hazy. more cloudy. fine night
31	7	29,71	47,5	54	60	5	S 1	hazy. chiefly drizzling and more wind
	2	29,47	50	54,5	62	5	S 3	. little rain. much at night and leſs wind

REMARKS *on the State of the* AIR, VEGETATION, *&c. in* March.

10. GOOSEBERRY buſhes begin to expand the leaf.—16. Single hyacinths flower.—24. Apricot begins to bloſſom.—28. Lilac unfurls the leaf.—30. Peach begins to bloſſom, and daffodils flower. The firſt ten days were froſty, and the thermometer on the 7th ſo low as 27; the remainder was more mild and ſeaſonable.

Rain 32 hundredths of an inch.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* DISEASES *in* March.

LITTLE alteration took place in the courſe of this month, excepting that the mortality from pulmonic diſeaſes was leſſening, and that meaſles ſtill proved more than uſually fatal. The efflorescence of the ſkin noticed in the laſt month, was occaſionally miſtaken for ſcarlet fever and for meaſles; but it was neither accompanied by the ſore throat of the former, nor with the cough of the latter: in almoſt every caſe it proved a diſeaſe of little conſequence. Smallpox was by no means common, and the caſes met with were very mild. The burials from the 4th of March to the 1ſt of April, were 1960; being 591, fewer than laſt month. The burials for the laſt three months (from January 1 to April 1) were 6976, exceeding the three months before them by no leſs a number than 2211.

LANGUAGE, THE SPECIAL MEAN OF IMPROVING MAN.

SHOULD any one aſk, how images depicted on the eye, and all the perceptions of our moſt oppoſite ſenſes, are not only capable of being repreſented by ſounds, but theſe ſounds are endued with ſuch inherent power, that they can expreſs thoughts and excite them; no doubt the problem would be deemed the ſally of a madman, who, ſubſtituting the moſt diſſimilar things for each other, thought of making colour ſound, ſound thought, and thought a depicting voice. This problem the Deity has effectively ſolved. The breath of our mouths is the picture of the world, the type that exhibits our thoughts and feelings to the mind of another. All that man has ever thought, willed, done, or will do, of human, upon earth, has depended on the movement of a breath of air: for if this divine breath had not inſpired us, and floated like a charm on our lips, we ſhould all have ſtill been wanderers in the woods. The whole hiſtory of man, therefore, with all the treaſures of tradition and cultivation, is nothing but a conſequence of the ſolution of this divine problem. What renders it the more wonderful to us is, that we ourſelves, notwithſtanding its ſolution by the daily uſe of ſpeech, do not in the leaſt comprehend the connection of the inſtruments, by which it is effected. Hearing and ſpeech are connected with each other; for as creatures degenerate, a mutual change of their auditory and vocal organs evidently takes place. We ſee, too, that the whole body is framed, to be in uniſon with them; but we comprehend not the internal mode of their co-operation. That all the paſſions, particularly grief and joy, become ſounds; that what is heard by the ear moves the tongue; that images and ſenſations may become mental characters, and theſe characters ſignificant, nay, impreſſive, ſounds; ariſes from a conſent of ſo many diſpoſitions, like a voluntary league, which the Creator has thought proper to eſtabliſh between the moſt oppoſite ſenſes and inſtincts, powers and members, of his creature, in a manner not leſs wonderful, than that

in which the mind and body are conjoined.

How ſingular, that a moveable breath of air ſhould be the ſole, or at leaſt the beſt medium of our thoughts and perceptions! Without its incomprehenſible connection with all the operations of our mind, which are ſo diſſimilar to it, theſe operations would never have taken place, the elaborate ſtructure of our brain would have remained idle, the whole purpoſe of our being unaccompliſhed, as the inſtances of men who have fallen among beaſts ſufficiently prove. They who are born deaf and dumb, though they may live long in a world of geſtures, and other characters of ideas, ſtill carry themſelves like children, or human animals. They act analogouſly to what they ſee, and do not underſtand; for all the ſtores of viſion do not render them capable of a proper employment of reaſon. A nation has no idea, for which its language has no word: the livelieſt imagination remains an obſcure feeling, till the mind finds a character for it, and by means of a word incorporates it with the memory, the recollection, the underſtanding, and laſtly, the underſtanding of mankind, *tradition*; a pure underſtanding, without language, upon earth, is an Utopian land. It is the ſame with the paſſions of the heart, with all the ſocial propenſities. Speech alone has rendered man human, by ſetting bounds to the vaſt flood of his paſſions, and giving them rational memorials by means of words. No cities have been erected by the lyre of Amphion, no magic wand has converted deſerts into gardens: but language, the grand aſſiſtant of man, has done theſe. By it men welcomed one another into ſociety, and knit the bonds of love. It framed laws, and united families: it alone renders a hiſtory of mankind, in tranſmitted modifications of the heart and mind, poſſible. Even now I behold the heroes of Homer, and feel the complaints of Oſſian, though the ſhades, both of the poets and their heroes, have ſo long departed from the earth. A moveable breath of air has rendered them immortal, and brings their forms before me: the voice of the dead is in my ear: I hear their long ſilent thoughts. Whatever the mind of man has conceived, what the ſages of old have thought, comes to me, if Providence think good, by the means of language alone. By it my thinking mind is connected with the mind of the firſt man that thought, and probably of the laſt. In ſhort, language is the mark of our reaſon, by which alone it acquires and propagates forms.

A little cloſer inſpection, however, ſhows how imperfect this mean of our improvement is, not only conſidered as the inſtrument of reaſon, but as the bond between man and man; ſo that a more light, inſubſtantial, fugitive web can ſcarcely be conceived, than that with which the Creator thought proper to connect the human ſpecies.

1. No language expreſſes things, but names; accordingly, no human reaſon perceives things, but only marks of them, which it depicts by words. This is a humiliating obſervation, which gives the whole hiſtory of our intellect narrow limits, and a very inſubſtantial form. All our ſcience of metaphyſics is properly metaphyſics, that is an abſtracted ſyſtematic index of names following obſervations of experience. As a method, and an index, it may be very uſeful, and muſt guide our artificial underſtanding to a certain degrèe in all other ſciences; but conſidered in itſelf, and according to the nature of things, it affords not a ſingle perfect and eſſential idea, not a ſingle intrinſic truth. All our ſcience reckons with abſtract, individual, extrinſic characters, which reach not the interior of the exiſtence of any one thing, as we have no organ to perceive or expreſs it. We know not, and can never learn to know, any power in its eſſence; for even that which animates us, and thinks in us, we feel and enjoy it is true, but we do not know. Thus we underſtand no connexion between cauſe

and effect, because we can see into the interior neither of what acts, nor of what is produced, and have absolutely no idea of the entity of a thing. Thus our poor reason is nothing more than a figuring arithmetician, as its name in many languages implies.

2. And with what does it reckon? With the characters themselves it has abstracted, however imperfect and uness'ential they may be? By no means. These characters are afterward changed into arbitrary sounds, altogether uness'ential to them, with which the mind thinks. It reckons, therefore, with counters, sounds, and cyphers: for no one, who is acquainted with two languages, will believe, that there is an essential connexion between sounds and thoughts, not to say between sounds and things. Yet how many more languages than two are there upon earth! and in all of them reason calculates, and satisfies itself with the magic lanthern of an arbitrary connexion. And why does it so? Because itself possesses nothing but uness'ential characters, and it is a matter of indifference to it at bottom, whether it reckon with these figures or with those. Opinions and errors, therefore, are inevitable from our nature; not from any fault of the observer, but from the very mode in which our ideas are generated, and in which they are propagated by reason and language. If we thought in *things* instead of abstract characters, and expressed the nature of things instead of arbitrary signs, farewell error and opinion; we should live in the land of truth. But now how far are we from it, even when we find ourselves standing on its confines! Since what I know of a thing is only an external detached symbol of it, clothed in another arbitrary symbol. If another man understand me, if he affix to the word I employ the same idea as I affixed to it, or indeed no idea, still he reckons on with the word, and gives it to others perhaps as an empty nutshell. This is the way of all sects of philosophy and religion. The founder had at least clear ideas of what he said, though probably erroneous ones; his scholars and followers understood him after their own manner; that is, they affixed their own ideas to his words, and at length reechoed nothing but empty sounds into men's ears. Manifest are the imperfections in the sole means of propagating human thoughts: yet to this our improvement is enchained, and we cannot emancipate ourselves from it.

From this important consequences for the history of man, may be deduced, first, since God has chosen this means for our improvement, we could scarcely have been formed for mere speculation, or for purely contemplative lives; since either of these can be pursued but very imperfectly in our sphere. Not for pure contemplation; which is either a deception, since no man sees the interior of things, or at least remains wholly incommunicable, as it admits not of characters and words. Scarcely is the contemplatist able to point out to another the way, in which he attained his nameless treasures; and then it depends altogether on that other, and on his genius, how far he can participate in his contemplations. This necessarily opens the door to a thousand vain perplexities of the mind, and innumerable kinds of artful deceptions, as the history of all nations shows. As little can man have been created for speculation; since, from the way in which it is engendered and communicated, it is not a whit more perfect, and too frequently fills the heads of those, who report the speculations of others, with empty words. And when these two extremes, speculation and contemplation, attempt to unite, and the metaphysical enthusiast points to a speechless reason filled with contemplations; alas, poor human nature, thou floatest in a space of non-entity, between freezing heat and burning cold. By language the Deity has led us a safer middle way. By it we acquire only ideas of the understanding; and they are sufficient to us for the enjoyment

of nature, the application of our powers, the ſound employment of our life, the improvement of our humanity.

And can men be as diſtant from one another in the ſphere of true and uſeful ideas, as proud ſpeculation ſuppoſes? Both the hiſtory of nations, and the nature of reaſon and language, forbid me to think ſo. The poor ſavage, who has ſeen but few things, and combined very few ideas, proceeds in combining them after the ſame manner as the firſt of philoſophers. He has language like them; and by means of it exerciſes his underſtanding and memory, his imagination and recollection, a thouſand ways. Whether this be in a narrower or wider circle, is little to the purpoſe; he ſtill exerciſes them after the manner of human kind. The philoſopher of Europe cannot name a ſingle faculty of the mind that is peculiar to himſelf: nay, Nature affords abundant compenſation in the proportion of the faculties, and their exerciſe. In many ſavages, for inſtance, the memory, the imagination, practical wiſdom, promptitude of deciſion, accuracy of judgment, and livelineſs of expreſſion, flouriſh in a degree ſeldom attained by the artificial reaſon of European philoſophers. It is true, the man of learning calculates, with his verbal ideas and cyphers, infinitely nice and artificial combinations, which never enter into the thoughts of the man of nature: but is a cloſeted multiplication-table, the model of all human perfection, ſtrength, and happineſs? Be it that the ſavage thinks in images, what he is incapable of conceiving abſtractedly; even if he have no definite thought, that is no word, for God, and enjoys him as the great ſpirit of the creation, active in his life; yet ſo he lives grateful, as he lives contentedly; and if he believe in the immortality of the ſoul, though he cannot demonſtrate it in verbal cyphers, he goes to the land of his fathers, with more tranquility than many a word-learned ſceptic.

Let us then adore kind Providence, for having rendered men intrinſically more ſimilar to each other, by the imperfect but general mean of language, than their exterior indicates. By ſpeech alone we all attain to reaſon; and by tradition, by belief in the words of our fathers, to ſpeech. As he would be the moſt unteachable learner of language, who ſhould require a cauſe and reaſon for the firſt uſe of words; a ſimilar belief in things ſo difficult as experience and the obſervation of nature muſt lead us, with due precaution, through our whole lives. He who truſts not his ſenſes is a fool, and muſt remain an idle ſpeculatiſt; while he who truſting exerciſes them, and thereby inquires and corrects himſelf, alone obtains a treaſure of experience for his ſublunary life. To him language with all its limitations is ſufficient; for it is deſigned only, to make the obſerver attentive, and lead him to an active uſe of his mental powers. A nicer idiom, penetrating like the ſun-beam, on one hand could not be univerſal, and on the other would be real inconvenience in the preſent ſphere of our groſs activity. It is the ſame with the language of the heart; which can ſay but little, and yet ſays enough: nay, in a certain degree our human language is formed more for the heart than for the head. Geſture, motion, the thing itſelf, may come in to aid the underſtanding: but the feelings of our heart muſt lie hidden in our breaſt, if the melodious ſtream convey them not in gentle waves to the heart of another. For this reaſon the Creator choſe the muſic of ſounds as the organ of our improvement: a language of feeling, a language of parent, child, friend. Creatures, that cannot yet touch each other intimately, ſtand as behind lattices, and coo forth to each other the words of love: in beings, that ſpeak the language of light or ſome other organ, the whole form and chain of their improvement neceſſarily differs.

Secondly, A philoſophical compa-

riſon of languages would form the beſt eſſay on the hiſtory and diverſified character of the human heart and underſtanding: for every language bears the ſtamp of the mind and character of a people. Not only do the organs of ſpeech vary with climates, not only are there certain ſounds and letters peculiar to almoſt every nation, but the giving of names, even in denoting audible things, nay, in the immediate expreſſions of the paſſions, in interjections, varies over all the earth. With reſpect to viſible things, and ſubjects of cool reflection, this variation is ſtill greater: and in allegorical expreſſions, in figures of ſpeech, in the ſtructure of a language; laſtly, in the relation, arrangement, and connexion of its parts, it is almoſt infinite: though ſtill the genius of a people is no where more diſplayed than in the phyſiognomy of their language. For inſtance, whether a nation have many names, or much action; how it expreſſes time and perſon; to what order of ideas it is attached; it is often extremely characteriſtic in nice features. Many nations have a particular language for either ſex: in others even condition is diſcriminated in the ſimple word I. The verbs of active nations have an abundance of moods; refined nations have a number of modifications of things, which they have exalted to abſtract notions. Finally, the moſt ſingular part of human language is the delineation of men's feelings, the expreſſions of love and eſteem, of reproof and adulation, in which the weakneſſes of a people are often laughably diſplayed. Why can I yet quote no work, that has even in a ſlight degree fulfilled the wiſh of Bacon, Leibnitz, Sulzer, and others, for a general phyſiognomy of nations from their languages? Numerous materials for ſuch a work, are extant in the grammars and books of travels of particular nations; and it would be neither extremely difficult nor prolix, were every thing ſuperfluous rejected, and good uſe made of what might be placed in a ſtriking light.

The hiſtory of the revolutions of any particular language, would be a ſimilar taſk. The compariſon of different cultivated languages, with the various revolutions of the people that ſpeak them would give, with every ſtroke of light and ſhade, a kind of changeable picture of the varied progreſſive improvement of the human mind, which, I am perſuaded, has flouriſhed in every dialect throughout all ages. Nations exiſt in the infancy, youth, manhood, and old age of the human ſpecies; and how many have been engrafted upon others, or ariſen from their aſhes.

Laſtly, the tradition of traditions, *writing*, is to be conſidered. If language be the mean of improving men as men, writing is the mean of improving them in *erudition*. All nations, who have been deſtitute of this artificial tradition, have remained, according to our ideas, uncultivated; while they, who have enjoyed it but imperfectly, have immortalized their underſtanding and laws by embalming them in letters. The mortal who invented the art of enchaining the fugitive mind, not by words merely, but by letters, acted as a deity among mankind.

But what was obvious with reſpect to language is ſtill more evident here, namely, that though this mean of perpetuating our thoughts fixes both the ſpirit and the letter, it in various ways fetters and reſtrains them. Not only are the living accents and geſtures, which formerly gave language ſuch power to penetrate the heart, gradually extinguiſhed by writing; not only are dialects, and conſequently the characteriſtic idioms of particular tribes and nations, rendered leſs numerous; but the memories of men, and the ſpirit of their mental powers, are enfeebled by this artificial aſſiſtance of preſcribed forms of thought. The underſtanding, ſhackled with letters, creeps on laboriouſly: our beſt thoughts

are crippled by dead written characters. All this, however, prevents not the tradition of writing from being the moſt durable, quiet, efficacious inſtitution of God, by means of which nation acts upon nation, age upon age, and through which probably the whole human ſpecies will in time find itſelf encircled in one chain of fraternal tradition.

ON THE UNION OF SENSE AND REASON.

FROM THE INDIAN OBSERVER.

The joys of reaſon and the joys of ſenſe. POPE.

THE *ci-devant* gay and airy neighbours of Great Britain conceived a diſtinction contraſting the human faculties, more happy in expreſſion than any I recollect in our vocabulary, in their *la phyſique* and *la morale*. It is by due attention to theſe grand conſtituents of our nature, that the happineſs of the whole is conſulted and ſecured. And it appears, that the partial ſect of philoſophers, who in their reſpective definitions of the *ſummum bonum*, or *chief good*, regarding only one or the other, gave a very imperfect conſideration to the queſtion. Certainly, if it were merely a ſubject of compariſon, there could be little heſitation on the point of preference to whatever relates to the mental faculties and qualities of the ſoul. Not only the gentle and qualified doctrine of the Platoniſts, but even the rigid and ruthleſs virtue of Zeno; not only the elegant wiſdom of thoſe literary ſages, who placed their chief happineſs in the delights of learning, but even the ſtudious doubts and perplexities of the *Pyrrhoniſt*, muſt be admitted to be of nobler nature, and directed to worthier objects, than any ſenſual ſyſtem of the Epicurean ſchool.

But unfortunately, all ſects and ſectaries are too much attached to their particular ſyſtems, and there is generally as little toleration in the reaſonings of philoſophers, as in the polemics of religioniſts. The accompliſhed Tully himſelf, deſcends from his eloquent roſtrum to the diſputing ſchool, and becomes almoſt a railer againſt the ſtern and ſtoical tenets of Cato. A coalition between the orator and the patriot would have perfected the conſtitution of philoſophy, and produced what the Roman poet better imagined, and what is ſo comprehenſively expreſſed by our own;

'The joys of reaſon and the joys of ſenſe.'

Some of my readers will recollect to have ſeen in Rouſſeau, and, perhaps, to have heard ſometimes in argument, the diſcuſſion of the important queſtion—How theſe rationally united pleaſures are beſt to be attained in the intercourſe of ſociety? The diſtinction will readily occur, that this queſtion does not intend a compariſon of the different gaieties and amuſements of life, but relates to the manners and circumſtances of ſocial converſe.

The partiality which men generally feel for the cuſtoms of their own country, would lead to quick deciſion on a ſubject, of which the ſeveral parts are in a great degree characteriſtic of different countries. The gravity and ſobriety of a Spaniard would be as little reconciled to the hilarity and convivial enjoyment of an Engliſh table, as the vivacity and gallantry of a Frenchman to the Dutch phlegm, or that heavineſs of character which they have proverbialized in their German neighbours, '*lourd comme une Allemand.*' But as there are ſub-diviſions of manners in each country, and claſſes of diſpoſition in each, differing from the patriotic character, ſo there will be differences of opinion on this ſubject in the ſame ſociety. The French-Dutchman will, equally with the Pariſian, condemn the Belgic manners and comparatively unſoftened ſociety; and there may be an Engliſh-Spaniard, who will condeſcend from the dignity

of reſerve and retirement, and come into the ſocial pleaſures of life.

It is evident, that the Engliſh and French manners bear a much nearer reſemblance than thoſe of any other two countries; but even in them a very conſiderable difference was to be found in the leading traits of character, and conduct of ſociety. In France, attention to the *ſex* was an univerſal principle, and governed in a great meaſure, through all ſituations and degrees. If the Salique law excluded females from the crown, they were amply recompenſed by the laws of manners and faſhion, which conceded to them every thing elſe: without them there was no ſociety; they were the pleaſure of all parties, the objects of general regard, and the arbitreſſes of taſte:—and if the conſideration here were not confined to manners in ſociety, it might be added, that female influence has been often felt, unfortunately perhaps, too much, in the higher ſphere of politics in France.

Whether this general attention to the ſex were overſtrained or not in that country, it is certain that in England it has not prevailed in the ſame degree. Inſtead of the conſtant accompaniments at the *promenade*, and even the *toilette*, the *petit ſouper*, and all the parties; the pleaſures of the *chaſe* or *courſe*, if in the country; of *politics* if in town, and of the *table* in both, ſeparate the ſexes for at leaſt ſome part of the day. The very idea of a *club*, where honeſt John Bull paſſes ſo many hours with his neighbours, was unknown in France; and the Engliſh name, which they have adopted, makes rather an awkward figure in its new dreſs—*les clubs*.

There can be no doubt of the reciprocal advantage, as well as happineſs, in their mutual ſociety: but it is, perhaps, equally certain, from the difference of their qualities by nature, that their purſuits and manners, and many of their pleaſures in ſociety, ought to be different. The ladies ought to leave the gentlemen the ſix-barred gate, the political debate, and the bottle; and the attendance of the gentlemen might be diſpenſed with at the toilette: on the other hand, they ought not to ſacrifice either buſineſs or health to reaſon or Bacchus. They ought to enjoy on reflection the ſocial hour, ſacred to friendſhip; and to mix with convivial pleaſure,

'The feaſt of reaſon and the flow of ſoul.'

The apprehenſion of the abuſe, is often a reaſon for diſſuading the uſe; but, I apprehend, it will not require much ingenuity to diſprove the conſequence. Let the ſubject in queſtion be tried by Rouſſeau's rule and reaſoning, and I believe the judgment will be in favour of the Engliſh cuſtom, of men dedicating, at leaſt, ſome time, to ſocial converſe with each other.

'The rule of choice,' he ſays, 'is ſimple; when the good exceeds the evil, the ſubject ought to be admitted, notwithſtanding its inconveniences; when the evil exceeds the good, it muſt be rejected, even with its advantages.' And in diſcuſſions of the advantages and diſadvantages of the ſocial circles (*Les Cercles*) of his favourite Geneva, the eloquent philoſopher proceeds to give the following opinion, with which, without preſuming to give any of my own, I ſhall conclude this paper.

'Every intemperance is vicious, and eſpecially that which deprives us of the nobleſt of our faculties. Exceſs of wine degrades the man; it renders him at firſt an ideot, and at laſt a brute: but, after all, the taſte of wine is not in itſelf a crime, nor is it often the cauſe of crimes. It attacks the reaſon, not the heart;* and for

* Let us not calumniate even faults. Is not this in itſelf ſufficiently diſguſting? But wine, inſtead of inſpiring wickedneſs, diſcovers it. He who ſlew Clytus in a drunken fit, killed Philotas in cool blood. If drunkenneſs has its mad exceſſes, are not all the paſſions guilty of theirs? The difference is, that the former blazes, and is extinguiſhed in an inſtant, while the others lie hid in the bottom of the ſoul. Excepting the ſudden and tranſient guſt of rage, which is eaſily avoided, be ſure that he who commits wicked actions when drunk, hatches wicked deſigns when ſober.

one tranſient quarrel that it produces, it forms a hundred laſting attachments. Generally ſpeaking, drinkers of wine are frank and cordial:—they are almoſt univerſally good ſouls; and, excepting their failing, correct, juſt, faithful, brave, and honeſt fellows. Can as much be ſaid for the vices ſubſtituted in its ſtead? or will any one pretend to render a whole city a faultleſs race, and correct in every thing? How many ſeeming virtues are often the cloak of vices? The wiſe man is ſober from temperance, the rogue by deſign. In countries of flagitious manners, of intrigues, treaſons, and adulteries, the guilty dread an unguarded ſtate, where the heart is ſhewn without diſguiſe or care; and it is an univerſal truth, that thoſe who have the greateſt horror of exceſs in drinking, are they who have the greateſt intereſt in guarding againſt it. It is liked at Geneva, and abhorred at Naples; but at bottom, which is the more dangerous, the intemperance of the Swiſs, or the reſerve of the Italian?'

ODDENDA: OR, ODDS AND ENDS.

From the Port Folio of an eminent Collector.

NUMBER I.

EIGHT USEFUL DIRECTIONS TO EPICURES.

Very proper to be read before going to Anniverſary Dinners.

1. MAKE it a rule to be early in your attendance: every epicure will allow that it is better to wait a little for dinner, than have the dinner ſpoiled by waiting for him.

2. Carefully inſpect the bill of fare, that you may know what is coming, and be able to place yourſelf accordingly.

3. Seat yourſelf directly oppoſite to your favourite diſh; in that caſe you will be able to help yourſelf to the nice cuts.

4. Help yourſelf plentifully at firſt, as it is a thouſand to one whether you have a chance of a ſecond plateful, and there may be ſome preſent who underſtand the *joint* as well as yourſelf.

5. Watch the eye of him who wiſhes to *bob or nob*, and aſk him to drink a glaſs of wine with you.—You *may* get druk otherwiſe, but not ſo expeditiouſly and politely.

6. If you wiſh to be very witty at the expence of any of the company, attack him after the ſecond bottle: ten to one but he forgets it all before morning, or if not, you can plead that you had too much wine in your head.

7. Always join loudly in the chorus of a ſong: it opens the pores, and gives a particular reliſh to the wine.

8. In returning home, particularly, if drunk, prefer riding on horſeback: you may have a fall in the other way, but there is more ſpirit and effort in a fall from a horſe; beſides, you can always blame the horſe who threw you off, although he was ſober.

FIVE REASONS

Why the Summer is the propereſt Seaſon for Public Dinners.

1. Becauſe, owing to the heat, the ſtomach is in a relaxed ſtate, and leſs able to bear a load of all kinds of food of different natures.

2. Becauſe in hot weather, wine, and particularly ſpirituous liquors, have a tendency to create fevers, and obſtructions in the *viſcera*, vulgarly called the bowels.

3. Becauſe, owing to the heat, people are diſpoſed to drink moſt, and conſequently make moſt for the *good of the houſe*.

4. Becauſe thoſe who happen to be blind-drunk, may *ſee* to get home before it is *dark*.

5. Becauſe there is leiſure for amuſements out of doors, which are extremely proper when the body is overheated.

FINE TIMES.

By a noted Grumbler.

Fine times, when generoſity is ſhewn only to w——s, waiters at bagnios, and horſe-jockies.

When drinking and wenching are the chief accompliſhments of a man of ſpirit.

When gaming is a duty, diſtreſs of circumſtances a pleaſure, and gentlemen's ſervants are bailiffs in livery.

When tradeſmen bet fifty or a hundred pounds on a horſe, and pay a ſhilling in the pound to their creditors.

When all debts remain unpaid, but debts of honour, and a proſtitute and a gambler are the only creditors whom we would not affront by a compoſition.

When parents exhibit their children to titled ſeducers, and profligates of high rank, by which they gain a keeper, and loſe a huſband.

When, in order to ride in one's coach, it is neceſſary to deſerve to ride in a *cart*.

When the maid and the miſtreſs are ſo like in dreſs, that there is no difference, except that the maid is the beſt dreſt of the two.

When the follies of youth begin in infancy, when manhood is left out altogether, and old age begins at five-and-twenty.

When money is become the object of philoſophic contempt, and a young man is never happy until he has nothing left, and gets credit for public ſpirit and virtue, a few weeks before he ſhoots himſelf.

When one may repeat again and again truths like the above, and thoſe who are concerned, laugh at, and diſregard them, while men, who know not the world, can ſcarcely believe that *ſuch things are!*

A CARD TO ORGANISTS.

One of the old ſchool, preſents his compliments to the ladies and gentlemen, organiſts of the churches in London, and perhaps elſewhere, and would be much obliged to them, if they would diſmiſs the congregations with ſome tune more appropriate to the ſacred buſineſs of the day, than the pleaſant *jiggs* and variations of *country dances*, with which many of them think proper to conclude divine worſhip.

The writer of this card is of opinion, that as the diſmiſſing of the congregation by the clergyman, conſiſts of a ſolemn valediction, and is followed by an ejaculatory prayer by the people, it would not be amiſs if the organ were no more heard on the occaſion. If it muſt, however, be played, let it be to ſuch *time* and *tune* as coincides in ſome degree with what has gone before.

P. S. The *trills* and *graces* performed between each verſe of the Pſalms may be allowed in a young performer, playing for promotion, but there can be no occaſion in others to forget the *ſubject* entirely.

SUNDAY AMUSEMENTS.

An able calculator eſtimates the number of perſons belonging to the metropolis, who ſpend the Sunday in the adjacent villages, inns, tea-houſes, &c. at two hundred thouſand.

Theſe, he calculates, will ſpend each half a crown, amounting in the whole to twenty-five thouſand pounds. This ſum, he thinks, cannot be thought as exaggerated, when it is conſidered that he has taken the numbers ſo low as 200,000, and the ſum ſpent by each at half a crown.

Twenty-five thouſand pounds multiplied by the number of Sundays in a year give, as the annual conſumption of that *day of reſt*, the immenſe ſum of one million, three hundred thouſand pounds.

Of theſe 200,000 perſons, he calculates the *returning ſituations* as follow;

Sober	50,000
In high glee	90,000
Drunkish	30,000
Staggering tipſy	10,000
Muzzy	15,000
Dead drunk	5,000
	200,000

N.B. In the above calculation we think the *numbers* exaggerated, but the *ſum* is, perhaps, under the truth. Much, however, will depend on weather.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To an enlightened Public.

Many young ladies and gentlemen, when walking in the fields, or frequenting public places, being utterly at a loſs for proper expreſſions to make uſe of—This is, therefore, reſpectfully to acquaint the public, that Meſſrs. Le Gout and Le Mot, dealers in words and ſyllables, have lately laid in a very large aſſortment, proper for every occaſion.

This collection, the largeſt ever on ſale in this country, conſiſts of

Oh laws and lackadaiſies!—Oh dears!—Good lacks!—Bleſs mees!—Oh la!—Dear mees!—Hey day!—Believe me!—Dear la!—Odds me!—Hah!—Odſo!—Lookye there! Aye!—Eh!—Hi!—Pooh!—Umph!—Well, I vow!—So there, now!—Well a-day!—So they ſay!—Well, to be ſure!—Nay, but there!—Dear heart!—For my part!—'Pon my honour!—Ditto ſoul!—Ditto faith!—Ditto word!—I proteſt!—I am amazed!—'Pon my life!—I'm ſurprized!—Who would think it?—I'm aſtoniſhed!—Who could have thought it?—Take my word for it!—I never *ſeed* the like!—Did not I tell you ſo?—O gemini! &c. &c. &c.

For public places, particularly the theatres, they have a choice aſſortment of Monſtrous!—Capital!—Vaſtly fine!—Shocking!—Charming!—Prodigious handſome! &c.

They beg leave alſo to inform their friends, who are in the habit of ſwearing, that they have lately manufactured a very large quantity of *damnation* and *bleſſing*, which may be had mixed, or ſeparate, as ſuits the taſte. For ſuch as do not chuſe to go to the expence of *hell* and *d——nation*, they have a large collection of Odds bobs!—Adſniggers!—Wounds!—Zaunsecod!—Hang me!—Rat you!—Whip you!—Sliderikins!—Faith!—Troth!—'Ad rabbit it!—The deuce; and the devil!—warranted to keep for years.

N. B. Caſt off oaths taken in exchange for new ones, or repaired by the year or month.

P. S. Gentlemen going to balls, or a-courting, may be accommodated with darts, flames, and angelic charms, at—*per* night.

SWEET SYMPATHETIC SENSIBILITY.

—So, Miſs Hectic died this morning of a conſumption. She was no more than ſeventeen—a ſweet girl!

Ah me! is ſhe dead? Poor thing.—What's trumps?

The man is dead, my dear, whom we employed to clear the mouth of the well behind our houſe, and which he fell into.

Is he? I thought he could not recover.—Play a ſpade, madam.

There were upward of four thouſand killed in the laſt engagement. How many childleſs parents are now in ſorrow?

Ah! how many, indeed!—The odd trick is our's.

The captain is now reduced to ſuch poverty, that I am told it would be charity to ſend a joint of meat to his family.

That's hard.—I have not a heart, indeed, ſir.

He fell on his head, and has been delirious ever ſince, and the phyſicians have no hopes that he will ever recover the uſe of his reaſon.

Oh! I recollect, he rode againſt ſomebody—Play a ſpade, if you pleaſe.

The proſpect to the poor this winter is dreadful indeed. There will be a powerful appeal to the feelings of the rich.

Yes—one really gives ſo much in charity—I'll bet you a crown on the game.

Pray, lady —— have you heard of the dreadful accident, which has happened to Mrs. ——?

What! her ſon drowned? O, yes —Mind, we are eight, partner.

George, madam, George, I am ſorry to ſay it, put an end to his life laſt Tueſday—

You don't ſay ſo?—I had two honours in my own hand.

Yes; and as misfortunes never come alone, his mother and ſiſter are in a ſtate of diſtraction—

Dear me! that's bad—Single, double, and the rub?

How to roast an Actor.

If he is tall, you may diſcover that his perſon is ungraceful, and that he wants the dapper-ſize of Garrick If ſhort, he is much under the proper ſize, and can never play the character of a hero, which is always fixed at five feet ten inches. If his features are ſmall, you can find out that they want expreſſion; if large, his face is vulgar, and his noſe too much beyond the dramatic ſize. If his face be unexceptionable, you may with ſome pains diſcover *a ſomething* in his eye. If his eyes are piercing and intelligent, perhaps his features are ſtiff and unmanageable. His ſhoulders may be broad; and, if not, it is a thouſand to one but he ſtoops; and if he ſtoops, and does not turn out his toes, it is impoſſible he can underſtand his author. If he is a ſcholar and a critic, and repeats a line as you never heard it repeated before, he muſt be a word-catcher. If his manner is graceful, he has ſtudied dancing too much; but if his manner is not graceful, be ſure to tell him, he muſt go to the dancing-ſchool. If you can diſcover no fault, you muſt prove how much better Garrick, Powel, Holland, or Barry, performed the character; and as nine-tenths of your readers cannot remember thoſe performers, you may eaſily perſuade them that the object of your cenſure is a blockhead. If he has the art of rapid elocution, tell him he ſpeaks too faſt; and if he ſpeaks ſlowly, and with diſcrimination, ſay that he only waits to catch applauſe. If his action is graceful, tell him he makes too much uſe of his arms and hands; and if his action is moderate, perſuade the public that his arms are tied behind him. By theſe hints you will have *done him* completely on one ſide, and, if you change your opinion, and praiſe him, he will be done on the other.

MEMORABILIA OF APRIL.

Denus et undenus eſt mortis vulnere plenus.

Monkish Letters.

IN the very threſhold of this month we meet with a cuſtom which it is not eaſy to trace to its ſource; on the firſt day of April, from time immemorial, waggiſh perſons have endeavoured to make *fools* of their friends and acquaintance. 'The oldeſt tradition,' ſays a late writer, 'affirms, that ſuch an infatuation attends the firſt day of this month, as no foreſight can eſcape, no vigilance can defeat. Deceit is ſucceſsful on this day out of the mouths of babes and ſucklings. Grave citizens have been bit upon it; uſurers have lent their money on bad ſecurity; experienced matrons have married very diſappointing young fellows; mathematicians have miſſed the longitude; alchymiſts the philoſopher's ſtone; and politicians preferment on that day.'

Whence aroſe this fatality, we ſhall not now inquire. Antiquaries have endeavoured to account for it, but are not ſufficiently agreed in their opinions for the world to derive much benefit from their labours. Suffice it to ſay, that although the fools uſually made in our times on this day, are of a kind that are not thought very wiſe on any other day, being moſtly clowns and children, yet there ſtill is a general prejudice againſt the firſt of April. It ſeems ominous to fix any buſineſs to

be done on it, any journey to be begun, or any ſerious undertaking to commence; and a torrent of rain, if it happens on this day, is ſuppoſed to be intended to make fools of every body that wanted to ſtir out of doors. Few people chuſe to date from this day, and we do not find it occur on public monuments or inſcriptions. In ſhort, the firſt of April lies under a prejudice which it appears very difficult to conquer. We may add, however, with regard to thoſe who may occaſionally ſmart under the diſgrace of having been made fools on this day, that there is a great ſource of conſolation for them, if they will pleaſe to reflect how trifling a thing it is to be made a fool of, only one day in the year, when, upon compariſon, it will appear, there are many thouſands who go through the operation every day. To act the fool only once out of 365 days, is really a ſmall deduction from a man's yearly ſtock of wiſdom, and ſeems to be what he can very eaſily afford, for the amuſement of his friends, and for keeping up a right ancient cuſtom, whereby we are *privileged* to put each others cunning to the teſt with impunity.

With regard to events of a more ſerious kind, it may be noted, that the death and reſurrection of our Saviour, are generally placed on the third and fifth of this month. It requires the calculations of aſtronomers, as well as chronologiſts, to fix this era exactly, but the preſent, which is the commonly received opinion, ſeems to be nearly juſt. Ferguſon, the celebrated aſtronomer, has fully proved, that the darkneſs which happened on the crucifixion was ſupernatural.

In this month, James the firſt took poſſeſſion of the throne of England, as ſucceſſor to queen Eliſabeth. The changes made by his family in the government of the nation, and the fatal iſſue of them, are too well known to require recital. It is leſs generally known, that James was the author of a huge folio volume of works, entirely, as lord Orford thinks, his own compoſition. That acute writer ſays, 'Roger Aſcham may have corrected or aſſiſted periods of his illuſtrious pupil; but nobody can imagine that Buchanan dictated a word of the Dæmonologia, or of the polite treatiſe entitled, 'A Counterblaſt to Tobacco'. Quotations, puns, ſcripture, witticiſms, ſuperſtition, oaths, vanity, prerogative and pedantry, the ingredients of all his ſacred majeſty's performances, were the pure produce of his own capacity.

Connected with James' politics, though nearly a century diſtant, was the coronation of king William and Mary, in this month, an event to which the epithet of 'glorious' has been annexed, as to every ſucceſsful ſtep of that revolution which placed our conſtitution upon its preſent firm baſis.

Beſide the battle of Fontenoy, renowned in the hiſtory of Continental war, this month was remarkable for the obſtinate ſiege of Londonderry, and the noble defence it made, when inveſted by the formidable army of the depoſed monarch James II. The memorable battle of Culloden was alſo fought in this month, and ended the hopes of James' ſucceſſion ever regaining the crown of their family. More recently, we have to record the very brilliant victory gained on the 12th of this month by admiral Rodney, over the French fleet, commanded by the count de Graſſe.

The rediſcovery of the province of Florida, in this month, was attended by ſingular circumſtances, It had been firſt diſcovered in 1497 by Sebaſtion Cabot, a Venetian, then in the Engliſh ſervice; whence a right to the country was claimed by the kings of England. In 1512, however, it was more fully diſcovered by Ponce de Leon, an able Spaniſh navigator, who undertook the voyage from the moſt abſurd motives that can well be imagined. The Indians of the Caribee Iſlands had among them a tradition, that ſomewhere on the Continent there was a fountain whoſe

waters had the property of reſtoring youth to all old men who taſted them. The romantic imaginations of the Spaniards were delighted with this idea, and, indeed, what *old men* of any nation would not be delighted with ſuch an idea? Many embarked in voyages to find out this imaginary fountain, who were never afterward heard of. Their ſuperſtitious countrymen never imagined that theſe people had periſhed. They concluded, that they did not return, only becauſe they had drunk of the immortaliſing liquor, and had diſcovered a ſpot ſo delightful, that they did not chooſe to leave it. Ponce and Leon ſet out with this extravagant view, as well as others, and, fully perſuaded of the exiſtence of a third world, the conqueſt of which was to immortaliſe his name. In the attempt to diſcover this country, he rediſcovered Florida; but returned to the place from whence he came, viſibly more advanced in years than when he ſet out.

Of illuſtrious men BORN in this month, few names occur to our remembrance; Aubrey, indeed, conſiders the month of April peculiarly intereſting to Alexander the great. Upon the ſixth, he ſays, Alexander was born; upon the ſame day he conquered Darius, won a great victory at ſea, and died the ſame day. Neither was this day leſs fortunate to his father Philip; for on it he took Potidia: Parmenio, his general, gave a great overthrow to the Illyrians; and his horſe was victor at the Olympic games.

Oliver Cromwell was born in this month, a man who has been the ſubject of as much hiſtorical diſcuſſion as any man that ever lived, but whoſe real and exact character is not yet finally determined. It may be added, however, that the more it is inveſtigated, the leſs it appears favourable to the proteCtor.

Henry Fielding, the celebrated writer, was born in this month. His dramatic fame was not ſo eminent as that of his immediate predeceſſors, or ſome of his contemporaries; yet, as a writer of novels, he is, by univerſal ſuffrage, allowed to ſtand ſo preeminent, that we know not a greater injury can be done to a modern novel, than to ſay it is written *in the manner of Fielding*. But, beſide this having been done by injudicious friends, ſome authors have had the aſtoniſhing vanity to put the above words in their title-page, thus provoking a compariſon which, though it may for a moment draw them from their native obſcurity, muſt directly plunge them into diſgrace. Fielding's manner was original, and his characters were drawn from nature, without amplification or diſtortion. His wit, of the ſarcaſtic kind, was alſo peculiar, as is his form of expreſſion.

With regard to DEATHS, this month is remarkable for the exits of ſome of the moſt illuſtrious writers of our own and other countries. It is ſufficient, in order to juſtify this encomium, merely to mention the names of Shakſpeare, Cervantes, Taſſo, Young, Pitt, Davenant, Goldſmith, Buſby, Blackwall, Buffon, Benjamin Franklin, and our lately, and juſtly lamented ſir William Jones—names, the greater part of which, will be known and dear to literature, taſte and ſcience, as long as literature, taſte and ſcience, remain 'untrampled under the hoofs of a ſwiniſh multitude,' if we may quote a much abuſed, and miſrepreſented expreſſion of Burke.

Magellan too, the celebrated Portugueſe mariner, may be added to the liſt, although the manner of his death is not agreed upon. Being diſſatisfied with the king of Portugal, he went into the ſervice of the emperor Charles v, and ſailed from Seville in 1519, when he diſcovered and paſſed the Strait, to which he gave his own name, and ſailed through the South Sea to the Ladrone iſlands, when, according to ſome authors, he was poiſoned, though others ſay he was killed in a mutiny. His voyage round the world was written by one on board, and has been frequently printed in England.

THE BRITISH MUSE.

VERSES written by a YOUTH, a ſhort Time after leaving his Father's Houſe in the Country.

ROMANTIC groves, ſequeſter'd ſhades,
Where peace and plenty ſmil'd;
Amid whoſe calm retreats I liv'd,
Contentment's favour'd child:

How oft I trod the verdant lawns,
That terminate the plain;
Or wander'd up the craggy ſteep,
That fronts the diſtant main.

How oft, in ſummer's burning heat,
Have ſought the cool receſs;
Where fancy once indulg'd a thought
Of future happineſs.

Or, by my dear Caſtalio's* ſide,
Whom friendſhip taught to love,
Purſu'd the devious woodland track,
Or pierc'd the thickeſt grove.

Caſtalio, with engaging ſpeech,
A generous heart combin'd;
Nor pride nor intereſt cou'd change
The feelings of his mind.

How happy then the moments paſt,
With ſorrow unalloy'd;
Yet ſtill I ſigh'd for more, nor felt
The bleſſings I enjoy'd.

But when, o'er Biſcay's ſtormy ſeas,
My friend Caſtalio ſail'd;
The charms of Devon ceas'd to pleaſe;
The verdant landſcape fail'd.

No more I ſtray'd along the downs,
By Luna's ſilver beam;
Nor on the banks where Iſca rolls †,
Her clear meand'ring ſtream.

No more I view'd fair Exwick meads
With pleaſure and delight;
For he, whoſe friendſhip tun'd my ſoul,
Was diſtant from my ſight.

But, tho' depriv'd of one reſource,
Still friends were left behind,
Who claim'd a ſhare in all the griefs
That weigh'd upon my mind.

But now, bereft of parents, friends,
Reflection pains my heart;
Nor London's fancied joys can ſoothe,
Or former peace impart.

Suſtain'd alone with pleaſing hopes,
To view thoſe peaceful bowers;
Where once, contemplative, I paſs'd
My happy, vacant hours.

Again to viſit thoſe lov'd ſcenes,
Then, in ſome rural cot
Reſign all tranſient, worldly joys,
And bleſs my future lot. J. R.

LINES written by a YOUNG LADY, on the Death of her GRANDFATHER.

AH! woe is me. Stern death, without remorſe,
Has ſeized my parent, never to return;
Left him a breathleſs, pale, and ghaſtly corpſe,
And me with tears and bitterneſs to mourn.

But ſoon, dread tyrant! ſoon will come that hour,
When, from thy throne, with vengance thou'lt be hurl'd;
When God Almighty, trampling on thy power,
Shall burſt in ſplendid glory on this world.

Then, from the face of woe, he'll wipe the tear,
And glad the ſoul with heavenly muſic's ſound;
The ſuppliant's voice with mercy he will hear,
And Death in chains eternal will be bound.

Upon a LADY, who loſt a favorite CHILD in its INFANCY.

WHERE is pleaſure without ſorrow?
Where is joy without allay?
Care will find us out to-morrow,
Tho' we ſhun its ſting to-day.

The mind will murmur, pine and languiſh,
When it feels misfortune's dart;
But no words can paint the anguiſh,
Of the tender parent's heart;

Who views her little infant growing,
All her fondeſt wiſhes crave;
Yet ere long perceives him going,
To a ſad, untimely grave.

She calls on heav'n to reſtore him,
From the cruel arms of death,
While ſhe, fondly hanging o'er him,
Feels his laſt, his parting breath.

Still, methinks, I ſee him ſtraying,
Like the little buſy bee,
Still, methinks, I ſee him playing,
Careleſs on his mother's knee.

* A youth of his own age, with whom he was intimate. † The river Exe.

The bee, thro' fields and meadows ranging,
Sips the ſweets from ev'ry flow'r,
As he, his playful fancy changing,
Improv'd anew each paſſing hour.

Oft I've mark'd the ſweet expreſſion,
Which on ev'ry feature play'd;
Oft I've mark'd the ſoft impreſſion
Which on ev'ry heart he made.

Fond parent, weep not, but, perſuaded,
Endure what fate has giv'n;
Tho' the ſweet bud on earth has faded,
'Twill bloom ere long in heav'n.

Autumn, ſummer's aid repaying,
Speaks the chill of winter nigh,
Flowers fading, roots decaying,
Tell us man was born to die.

Ah, think! ere death at laſt ſhall bring us
Travellers, to our deſtin'd home,
How many ſerpents riſe to ſting us
Ev'ry way our footſteps roam.

Thy Edmund came, and ſaw with horror,
What miſery to man is giv'n;
He ſaw, and dreading future ſorrow,
Wing'd his early flight to heav'n.

He is gone to happier regions,
Where, nor flow'rs, nor roots decay;
Where thouſands of angelic legions
Crown him with eternal day.

He is only gone before thee,
Sooner freed from ſorrow's chain;
And death at laſt will ſure reſtore thee
To thy little charge again.

Then ſtay thoſe tears, that, quickly ſtreaming,
Sadly down thy boſom ſtray;
Beyond the tomb a light is gleaming,
Which death will brighten into day.

JUVENIS.

THE DESERTED COTTAGE.

By Mrs. ROBINSON.

WHO dwelt in yonder lonely cot?
Why is it thus forſaken?
It ſeems by all the world forgot.
Above its path the high graſs grows,
And thro' its hatch the north wind blows—
Its thatch—by tempeſts ſhaken!

And yet, it tops a verdant hill,
By ſummer gales ſurrounded!
Beneath its door a ſhallow rill
Runs, brawling, to the brook below,
And near it ſweeteſt flowrets grow,
By banks of willows bounded.

Then why is ev'ry caſement dark,
Why looks the cot ſo chearleſs?
Ah! why does ruin ſeem to mark
The calm retreat where love ſhould dwell,
And friendſhip teach the heart to ſwell,
With rapture pure and fearleſs?

Stranger, yon ſpot was once the ſcene
Where peace and joy reſided!
And oft the merry time has been,
When love and friendſhip warm'd breaſt,
And freedom, making wealth a jeſt,
The pride of pomp derided!

Old Jacob was the cottage lord,
His wide domain ſurrounding
With Nature's treaſure amply ſtor'd;
He from his caſement could behold
The breezy mountain ting'd with gold,
The varied landſcape bounding.

The coming morn, in luſtre gay,
Breath'd ſweetly on his dwelling!
The twilight veil of parting day
Stole ſoftly o'er the ruſhy ſhed,
Hiding the mountain's miſty head,
Where the night breeze was ſwelling.

One lovely girl old Jacob rear'd,
And ſhe was fair and blooming!
She, like the morning ſtar appear'd,
Swift gliding o'er the mountain's creſt,
Though her blue eyes, her ſoul confeſſed,
No borrow'd rays aſſuming!

One ſturdy boy, a peaſant bold,
Ere they were doom'd to ſever,
Maintain'd poor Jacob, ſick and old!
But now, where yon tall poplars wave,
Pale primroſes adorn the grave,
Where Jacob ſleeps,—for ever!

Young, in the wars, the brave boy fell!
The ſiſter died of ſadneſs!
But one remain'd their fate to tell,
For Jacob now was left alone,
And he, alas! was helpleſs grown,
And pined in moody madneſs;

At night, by moonſhine, would he ſtray,—
Along the upland dreary!
And, talking wildly all the way,
Wou'd fancy, 'till the ſun uproſe,
That Heav'n in pity mark'd the woes
Of which his ſoul was weary.

One morn upon the dewy graſs
Poor Jacob's ſorrows ended—
The meadow's winding narrow paſs
Was his laſt ſcene of rending care;
For, gentle ſtranger, lifeleſs there
Was Jacob's form extended!

And now behold his little cot,
All dreary and forſaken!
And know that ſoon t'will be thy lot
To fall, like Jacob and his race,
And leave, on Time's ſwift wing, no trace—
Which way thy courſe is taken.

Yet, if for truth and feeling known,
Thou ſtill ſhalt be lamented;
For when thy parting ſigh has flown,
Fond mem'ry on thy grave ſhall give
A tear, to bid thy virtues live—
Then ſmile, and be contented.

THE FRANTIC LOVER.

By the late GEORGE STEEVENS, Eſq.

AND ſhall, then, another embrace thee, my fair;
Muſt envy ſtill add to the pangs of deſpair,
Shall I live to behold the reciprocal bliſs?
Death, death is a refuge—Elyſium to this!

The ſtar of the evening now bids thee retire:—
Accurs'd be its orb, and extinguiſh'd its fire;
For it ſhews me my rival prepar'd to invade
Thoſe charms which at once I admir'd and obey'd!

Far off each forbidding incumbrance is thrown,
And, Sally, thy beauties no more are thy own;
Thy coyneſs, too, flies, as love brings to thy view
A trance more ecſtatic than ſaint ever knew!

And yet I behold thee, tho' longing to die,
Approach the new heav'n with a tear and a ſigh;
For, oh, the fond ſigh 'mid enjoyment will ſtray—
And a tear is the tribute which rapture muſt pay.

Still, ſtill, doſt thou tremble that pleaſure to ſeek
Which pants on thy boſom and glows on thy cheek:
Confuſion and ſhame thy ſoft wiſhes deſtroy—
And terror cuts off the weak bloſſom of joy!

Ah, had I been bleſt with thy beauty, my fair,
With fondeſt attention—with delicate care
My heart would have tried all thy fears to remove,
And pluck'd ev'ry thorn from the roſes of love!

My inſolent rival, more proud of his right,
Contemns the ſweet office—that ſoul of delight!
Leſs tender he ſeizes thy lips as his prey—
And all thy dear limbs the rough ſummons obey!

E'en now more licentious!—Raſh mortal, forbear—
Reſtrain him, O, Venus!—Let him, too, deſpair!

Freeze, freeze the ſwift ſtreams which now hurry to join—
And curſe him with paſſions, unfated like mine!

How weak is thy rage his fierce joy to controul!—
A kiſs from thy body ſhoots life to his ſoul!
Thy froſt, too, diſſolv'd, in one current is run—
And all thy keen feelings are blended in one!

Thy limbs from his limbs a new warmth ſhall acquire,
His paſſions from thine ſhall redouble their fire;
'Till wreck'd and o'erwhelm'd in the ſtorm of delight,
Thine ears loſe their hearing—thine eyes loſe their ſight!

Here conqueſt muſt pauſe (tho' it ne'er can be cloy'd)
To view the rich plunder of beauty enjoy'd!
The treſſes diſhevell'd, the boſom diſplay'd—
And the wiſhes of years in a moment repaid!

A thouſand ſoft thoughts in thy fancy combine;
A thouſand wild horrors aſſemble in mine!
Relieve me, kind death; ſhut the ſcene from my view—
And ſave me; O, ſave me, ere madneſs enſue!

EPITAPH.

C. P. obiit. March 14, 1800.

LET trophies riſe, or martial banners wave
To deck the ſtateſman's, or the warrior's grave;
Let long inſcriptions on the ſculptur'd urn
Their Virtues publiſh, and their names adorn:
Thy modeſt worth no pompous honours claim,
No ſcutcheon'd herſe, no monumental fame;
May one plain ſtone mark where thy relics lay,
Declare thy name, and tell the mournful day,
When thy bleſs'd ſpirit left its frail abode,
Retir'd from earth, and took its flight to God.
There fond remembrance drops a pitying tear,
And ſighs 'A Man without a Vice lies here.'

DE ALBETERA.

THE WILL OF GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON.

IN the name of God, Amen. I, George Washington, of Mount Vernon, a citizen of the United States, and lately president of the same, do make, ordain, and declare this instrument, which is written with my own hand, and every page thereof subscribed with my name, to be my last will and testament, revoking all others.

Imprimis—All my debts, of which there are but few, and none of magnitude, are to be punctually and speedily paid; and the legacies hereafter bequeathed are to be discharged as soon as circumstances will permit, and in the manner directed.

Item. To my dearly beloved wife, Martha Washington, I give and bequeath the use, profit, and benefit of my whole estate, real and personal, for the term of her natural life, except such parts thereof as are specially disposed of hereafter. My improved lot in the town of Alexandria, situate in Pitt and Cameron-streets, I give to her and her heirs for ever, as I also do my household and kitchen furniture of every sort and kind, with the liquors and groceries which may be on hand at the time of my decease, to be used and disposed of as she may think proper.

Item. Upon the decease of my wife, it is my will and desire that all the slaves which I hold in my own right shall receive their freedom. To emancipate them during her life, would, though earnestly wished by me, be attended with such insuperable difficulties, on account of their intermixture by marriages with the dower negroes, as to excite the most painful sensations, if not disagreeable consequences from the latter, while both descriptions are in the occupancy of the same proprietor; it not being in my power, under the tenure by which the dower negroes are held, to manumit them. And whereas among those who will receive freedom according to this demise, there may be some who, from old age or bodily infirmities, and others, who, on account of their infancy, will be unable to support themselves, it is my will and desire that all who come under the first and second description, shall be comfortably clothed and fed by my heirs while they live; and that such of the latter description as have no parents living, or if living, are unable or unwilling to provide for them, shall be bound by the court till they shall arrive at the age of twenty-five years; and in cases where no record can be produced whereby their ages can be ascertained, the judgement of the court, upon its own view of the subject, shall be adequate and final. The negroes thus bound, are (by their masters or mistresses) to be taught to read and write, and to be brought up to some useful occupation, agreeably to the laws of the commonwealth of Virginia, providing for the support of orphan and other poor children. And I do hereby expressly forbid the sale, or transportation out of the said commonwealth, or of any slave I may die possessed of, under any pretence whatever. And I do moreover most solemnly and most pointedly enjoin it upon my executors hereafter named, or the survivor of them, to see that this clause respecting slaves, and every part thereof, be religiously fulfilled at the epoch at which it is directed to take place, without evasion, neglect, or delay, after the crops which may then be in the ground are harvested, particularly as it respects the aged and infirm; seeing that a regular and permanent fund be established for their support as long as there are subjects requiring it, not trusting to the uncertain provision to be made by individuals.

Item. To the trustees (governors, or by whatsoever name they may be designated) of the academy in the town of Alexandria, I give and bequeath (in trust) 4000 dollars, or, in other words, 20 of the shares which I hold in the bank of Alexandria, toward the support of a free school, established at and annexed to the said academy, for the purpose of educating such orphan children, or the children of such other poor and indigent persons as are unable to accomplish it with their own means; and who, in the judgment of the trustees of the said seminary are best entitled to the benefit of this donation. The aforesaid twenty shares I give and bequeath in perpetuity; the dividends only of which are to be drawn for, and applied by, the said trustees for the time being, for the uses abovementioned; the stock to remain entire and untouched, unless indications of failure of the said bank should be so apparent, or a discontinuance thereof should render the removal of this fund necessary. In either of these cases, the amount of the stock here devised is to be vested in some other bank, or public institution, whereby the interest may with regularity and certainty

be drawn and applied as above. And to prevent miſconception, my meaning is, and is hereby declared to be, that theſe twenty ſhares are in lieu of, and not in addition to, the 20,000l given by a miſſive letter ſome years ago; in conſequence of which an annuity of 50l has ſince been paid toward the ſupport of this inſtitution.

Item. Whereas by a law of the commonwealth of Virginia, enacted in the year 1785, the legiſlature thereof was pleaſed, as an evidence of its approbation of the ſervices I had rendered the public during the revolution, and partly, I believe, in conſideration of my having ſuggeſted the vaſt advantages which the community would derive from the extenſion of its inland navigation, under legiſlative patronage, to preſent me with one hundred ſhares, of one hundred dollars each, in the incorporated company eſtabliſhed for the purpoſe of extending the navigation of James River from Tydewater to the mountains; and alſo with 50 ſhares of 100l ſterling each, in the corporation of another company, likewiſe eſtabliſhed for the ſimilar purpoſe of opening the navigation of the river Potomac, from Tydewater to Fort Cumberland; the acceptance of which, though the offer was highly honorable and grateful to my feelings, was refuſed as inconſiſtent with a principle which I had adopted, and never departed from, namely, not to receive pecuniary compenſation for any ſervices I could render my country in its arduous ſtruggle with Great Britain for its rights, and becauſe I had evaded ſimilar propoſitions from other ſtates in the union. Adding to this refuſal, however, an intimation that if it ſhould be the pleaſure of the legiſlature to permit me to appropriate the ſaid ſhares to public uſes, I would receive them on thoſe terms with due ſenſibility; and this it having conſented to in flattering terms, as will appear by a ſubſequent law, and ſundry reſolutions, in the moſt ample and honorable manner; I proceed, after this recital, for the more correct underſtanding of the caſe, to declare, that it has always been a ſource of ſerious regret with me to ſee the youth of theſe United States ſent to foreign countries for the purpoſe of education, often before their minds were formed, or they had imbibed any adequate ideas of the happineſs of their own, contracting too frequently, not only habits of diſſipation and extravagance, but principles unfriendly to republican government, and to the true and genuine liberties of mankind, which thereafter are rarely overcome. For theſe reaſons, it has been my ardent wiſh to ſee a plan deviſed on a liberal ſcale, which would have a tendency to ſpread ſyſtematic ideas through all parts of this riſing empire, thereby to do away local attachments and ſtale prejudices, as far as the nature of things would, or indeed ought to admit from our national councils. Looking anxiouſly forward to the accompliſhment of ſo deſirable an object as this is (in my eſtimation) my mind has not been able to contemplate any plan more likely to effect the meaſure than to eſtabliſh an Univerſity, in a central part of the United States, to which the youths of fortune and talents, from all parts thereof, might be ſent for the completion of their education, in all the branches of polite literature, in arts and ſciences, in acquiring knowledge in the principles of politics and good government, and (as a matter of infinite importance in my judgement) by aſſociating with each other, and forming friendſhip in juvenile years, be enabled to free themſelves, in a proper degree, from thoſe local prejudices and habitual jealouſies, which have juſt been mentioned; and which, when carried to exceſs, are never-failing ſources of diſquietude to the public mind, and pregnant with miſchievous conſequences to this country: Under theſe impreſſions ſo fully dilated,

Item. I give and bequeath, in perpetuity, the fifty ſhares I hold in the Potomac company (under the aforeſaid acts of the legiſlature of Virginia) toward the endowment of an univerſity, to be eſtabliſhed within the limits of the diſtrict of Columbia, under the auſpices of the general government, if that government ſhould incline to extend a foſtering hand toward it; and until ſuch ſeminary is eſtabliſhed, and the funds ariſing in thoſe ſhares ſhall be required for its ſupport, my further will and deſire is, that the profit accruing therefrom ſhall, whenever the dividends are made, be laid out in purchaſing ſtock in the bank of Columbia, or ſome other bank, at the diſcretion of my executors, or by the treaſurer of the United States for the time being, under the direction of congreſs, provided that honorable body ſhould patroniſe the meaſure, and the dividends proceeding from the purchaſe of ſuch ſtock are to be veſted in more ſtock, and ſo on until a ſum adequate to the accompliſhment of the object is obtained; of which I have not the ſmalleſt doubt before

many years paſs away, even if no aid or encouragement be given by legiſlative authority, or from any other ſource.

Item. The hundred ſhares which I ho'd in the James River company, I have given, and now confirm in perpetuity, to and for the uſe of Liberty-hall academy, in the county of Rockbridge, in the commonwealth of Virginia.

Item. I releaſe, exonerate, and diſcharge the eſtate of my deceaſed brother Samuel Waſhington, from the payment of the money which is due to me for the land I ſold to Philip Pendleton (lying in the county of Berkeley) who aſſigned the ſame to him the ſaid Samuel, and his ſon Thornton Waſhington; the latter became poſſeſſed of the aforeſaid land without any conveyance having paſſed from me, either to the ſaid Pendleton, the ſaid Samuel, or the ſaid Thornton, and without any conſideration having been made, by which neglect neither the legal nor equitable title has been alienated; it reſts therefore with me to declare my intentions concerning the premiſes; and theſe are to give and bequeath the ſaid land to whomſoever the ſaid Thornton Waſhington (who is alſo dead) deviſed the ſame, or to his heirs for ever, if he died inteſtate; exonerating the eſtate of the ſaid Thornton, equally with that of the ſaid Samuel, from payment of the purchaſe money, which, with intereſt, agreeably to the original contract with the ſaid P. Pendleton, would amount to more than a thouſand pounds. And whereas two other ſons of my ſaid deceaſed brother Samuel, viz. George Steptoe Waſhington and Lawrence Auguſtine Waſhington, were, by the deceaſe of thoſe to whoſe care they were committed, brought under my protection, and, in conſequence, have occaſioned advances on my part for their education at college and other ſchools, for their board, clothing, and other incidental expences, to the amount of near 5000 dollars, over and above the ſums furniſhed by their eſtate, which ſum it may be inconvenient for them or their father's eſtate to refund; I do, for theſe reaſons, acquit them and the ſaid eſtate from the payment thereof; my intention being, that all accounts between them and me, and their father's eſtate and me, ſhall ſtand balanced.

Item. The balance due to me from the eſtate of Bartholomew Dandridge, deceaſed (my wife's brother) and which amounted on the firſt day of October, 1795, to 425l (as will appear by an account rendered by his deceaſed ſon, John Dandridge, who was the acting executor of his father's will) I releaſe and acquit from the payment thereof; and the negroes (then 33 in number) formerly belonging to the ſaid eſtate, who were taken in execution, ſold and purchaſed in on my account, in the year [*blank*] and ever ſince have remained in the poſſeſſion, and to the uſe of Mary, widow of the ſaid Bartholomew Dandridge, with their increaſe, it is my will and deſire, ſhall continue to be in her poſſeſſion, without paying hire, or making compenſation for the ſame, for the time paſt or to come, during her natural life, at the expiration of which, I direct that all of them, who are 40 years old and upward, ſhall receive their freedom; all under that age, and above 16, ſhall ſerve ſeven years, and no longer; and all under 16 years, ſhall ſerve until they are 25 years of age, and then to be free; and to avoid diſputes reſpecting the ages of any of thoſe negroes, they are to be taken into the court of the county in which they reſide, and the judgement thereof, in this relation, ſhall be final, and record thereof made, which may be adduced as evidence at any time thereafter, if diſputes ſhould ariſe concerning the ſame; and I further direct that the heirs of the ſaid Bartholomew Dandridge ſhall equally ſhare the benefits ariſing from the ſervice of the ſaid negroes, according to the tenor of this deviſe, upon the deceaſe of their mother,

Item. If Charles Carter, who intermarried with my neice, Betty Lewis, is not ſufficiently ſecured in the title to the lots he had of me, in the town of Frederickſburg, it is my deſire that my executors ſhall make ſuch conveyance of them as the law requires, to render it perfect.

Item. To my nephew, William Auguſtine Waſhington (if he ſhould conceive them to be objects worth proſecuting) and to his heirs, a lot in the town of Manchester, oppoſite to Richmond, No. 265, drawn on my ſole account, and alſo the tenth of one or two hundred acre lots, and two or three half acre lots, in the city and vicinity of Richmond, drawn in partnerſhip with nine others, all in the lottery of the deceaſed William Byrd, are given; as is alſo a lot which I purchaſed of John Hood, conveyed by William Willie and Samuel Gordon, truſtees of the ſaid John Hood, numbered 139, in the town of Edinburgh, in the county of Prince George, State of Virginia.

Item. To my nephew Buſhrod Waſh-

ington, I give and bequeath all the papers in my poſſeſſion, which relate to my civil and military adminiſtration of the affairs of this country—I leave to him alſo ſuch of my private papers as are worth preſerving; and at the deceaſe of my wife, and before, if ſhe is not inclined to retain them, I give and bequeath my library of books and pamphlets of every kind.

Item. To the earl of Buchan I recommit 'the box made of the oak that ſheltered the great ſir William Wallace after the battle of Falkirk;' preſented to me by his lordſhip, in terms too flattering for me to repeat, with a requeſt 'to paſs it, on the event of my deceaſe, to the man in my country who ſhall appear to merit it beſt, upon the ſame conditions that have induced him to ſend it to me.' Whether it be eaſy or not to ſelect the man who might comport with his lordſhip's opinion in this reſpect, is not for me to ſay; but conceiving that no diſpoſition of this valuable curioſity can be more eligible than the recommitment of it to his own cabinet, agreeably to the original deſign of the goldſmiths company of Edinburgh, who preſented it to him; and, at his requeſt, conſented that it ſhould be tranſferred to me—I do give and bequeath the ſame to his lordſhip; and, in caſe of his deceaſe, to his heir, with my grateful thanks for the diſtinguiſhed honour of preſenting it to me, and more eſpecially for the favorable ſentiments with which he accompanied it.

Item. To my brother, Charles Waſhington, I give and bequeath the gold-headed cane left me by Dr. Franklin, in his will; I add nothing to it, becauſe of the ample proviſion I have made for his iſſue. To the acquaintances and friends of my juvenile years, Lawrence Waſhington and Robert Waſhington, of Chotanck, I give my other two gold headed canes, having my arms engraved on them; and to each (as they will be uſeful where they live) I leave one of the ſpy-glaſſes, which conſtituted part of my equipage during the late war. To my compatriot in arms, and old intimate friend, Dr. Craik, I give my bureau; or, as the cabinet-makers call it, tambour ſecretary, and the circular chair, an appendage to my ſtudy. To Dr. D. Stuart, I give my large ſhaving and dreſſing table, and my teleſcope. To the Rev. now Bryan lord Fairfax, I give a bible, in three large folio volumes, with notes, preſented to me by the right reverend Thomas Wilſon, biſhop of Sodor and Man. To general De la Fayette, I give a pair of finely wrought ſteel piſtols, taken from the enemy during the revolutionary war. To my ſiſters-in law, Hannah Waſhington and Mildred Waſhington, to my friends, Eleanor Stuart, Hannah Waſhington, of Fairfield, and Eliſabeth Waſhington, of Hayfield, I give each a mourning ring, of the value of one hundred dollars. Theſe bequeſts are not made for the intrinſic value of them, but as mementos of my eſteem, and regard. To Tobias Lear, I give the uſe of the farm which he now holds, in virtue of a leaſe from me to him and his deceaſed wife (for and during their natural lives) free from rent during his life; at the expiration of which, it is to be diſpoſed of as is herein after directed. To Sally B. Haym, a diſtant relation of mine, I give and bequeath three hundred dollars. To Sarah Green, daughter of the deceaſed Thomas Biſhop, and to Ann Walker, daughter of John Alton, alſo deceaſed, I give each one hundred dollars, in conſideration of the attachment of their fathers to me; each of whom having lived nearly forty years in my family. To each of my nephews, William Auguſtine Waſhington, George Lewis, George Steptoe Waſhington, Buſhrod Waſhington, and Samuel Waſhington, I give one of the ſwords or cutteaux, of which I may die poſſeſſed; and they are to chooſe in the order they are named. Theſe ſwords are accompanied with an injunction not to unſheath them for the purpoſe of ſhedding blood, except it be for ſelf-defence, or in defence of their country and its rights; and, in the latter caſe, to keep them unſheathed, and prefer falling with them in their hands to the relinquiſhment thereof.

And now having gone through, theſe ſpecific deviſes with explanations for the more correct underſtanding of the meaning and deſign of them, I proceed to the diſtribution of the more important parts of my eſtate in manner following:

Firſt. To my nephew Buſhrod Waſhington, and his heirs, partly in conſideration of an intimation to his deceaſed father while we were bachelors, and he had kindly undertaken to ſuperintend my eſtate during my military ſervices in the former war between Great Britain and France, that if I ſhould fall therein, Mount Vernon (then leſs extenſive in domain than at preſent) ſhould become his property; I give and bequeath all that part thereof, which is comprehended within the following limits, viz.—Beginning

at the ford of Dogue Run, near my mill, and extending along the road, and bounded thereby, as it now goes and ever has gone ſince my recollection of it, to the ford of Little Hunting Creek, at the Gum Spring, until it comes to a knowl oppoſite an old road which formerly paſſed through the lower field of Muddyhole Farm; at which, on the north ſide of the ſaid road, are three red or Spaniſh oaks, marked as a corner, and a ſtone placed: thence by a line of trees to be marked rectangular to the back line or outer boundary of the tract between Thompſon Maſon and myſelf: thence with that line eaſterly (now double ditching with a poſt and rail fence thereon) to the run of Little Hunting Creek; thence with that run, which is the boundary between the lands of the late Humphrey Peake and me, to the tide-water of the ſaid creek: thence by that water to Potomac River; thence with the river to the mouth of Dogue Creek; and thence with the ſaid Dogue Creek to the place of beginning at the aforeſaid ford, containing upward of four thouſand acres, be the ſame more or leſs, together with the manſion houſe, and all other buildings and improvements thereon.

Second. In conſideration of the conſanguinity between them and my wife, being as nearly related to her as to myſelf, as on account of the affection I had for, and the obligation I was under, to their father, when living, who, from his youth, had attached himſelf to my perſon, and followed my fortunes through the viciſſitudes of the late revolution, afterward devoting his time to the ſuperintendance of my private concerns for many years, while my public employments rendered it impracticable for me to do it myſelf, thereby affording me eſſential ſervices, and always performing them in a manner moſt filial and reſpectful; for theſe reaſons, I ſay, I give and bequeath to George Fayette Waſhington, and Lawrence Auguſtine Waſhington, and their heirs, my eſtate eaſt of Little Hunting Creek, lying on the river Potomac, including the farm of three hundred and ſixty acres, leaſed to Tobias Lear, as noticed before, and containing in the whole, by deed, two thouſand and twenty acres, be it more or leſs; which ſaid eſtate it is my will and deſire ſhould be equitably and advantageouſly divided between them, according to quantity, quality, and other circumſtances, when the youngeſt ſhall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, by three judicious and diſintereſted men; one to be choſen by each of the brothers, and the third by theſe two. In the mean time, if the termination of my wife's intereſt therein ſhould have ceaſed, the profits ariſing therefrom are to be applied for their joint uſes and benefit.

Third. And whereas it has always been my intention, ſince my expectation of having iſſue has ceaſed, to conſider the grand-children of my wife in the ſame light as I do my own relations, and to act a friendly part by them, more eſpecially by the two whom we have raiſed from their earlieſt infancy, namely, Eleanor Park Cuſtis, and George Waſhington Park Cuſtis. And whereas the former of theſe hath lately intermarried with Lawrence Lewis, a ſon of my deceaſed ſiſter, Betty Lewis, by which union the inducement to provide for them both has been increaſed:—Wherefore I give and bequeath to the ſaid Lawrence Lewis and Eleanor Park Lewis, his wife, and their heirs, the reſidue of my Mount Vernon eſtate, not already deviſed to my nephew Buſhrod Waſhington, comprehended within the following deſcription, viz. All the lands north of the road leading from the ford of Dogue Run to the Gum Spring, as deſcribed in the deviſe of the other part of the tract, to Buſhrod Waſhington, until it comes to the ſtone and three red or Spaniſh oaks on the knowl, thence with the rectangular line to the back line (between Mr. Maſon and me); thence with that line weſterly along the new double ditch to Dogue Run by the tumbling dam of my mill; thence with the ſaid run to the ford aforementioned, to which I add all the land I poſſeſs weſt of the ſaid Dogue Run and Dogue Creek, bounded eaſterly and ſoutherly thereby; together with the mill, diſtillery, and all other houſes and improvements on the premiſes, making together about two thouſand acres, be it more or leſs.

Fourth. Actuated by the principle already mentioned, I give and bequeath to George Waſhington Park Cuſtis, the grandſon of my wife, and my ward, and to his heirs, the tract I hold on Four Mile Run, in the vicinity of Alexandria, containing 1200 acres, more or leſs, and my entire ſquare, number 21, in the city of Waſhington.

Fifth. All the reſt and reſidue of my eſtate, real and perſonal, not diſpoſed of in manner aforeſaid, in whatſoever conſiſting, whereſoever lying, and whenſoever found, a ſchedule of which, as far as is recollected, with a reaſonable eſtimate

of its value, is hereunto annexed, I deſire may be ſold by my executors at ſuch times, in ſuch manner and on ſuch credits (if an equal, valid, and ſatisfactory diſtribution of the ſpecific property cannot be made without) as in their judgement ſhall be moſt conducive to the intereſt of the parties concerned, and the monies ariſing therefrom to be divided into twenty-three equal parts, and applied as follows, viz. To William Auguſtine Waſhington, Eliſabeth Spotwood, Jane Thornton, and the heirs of Ann Aſhton, ſon and daughters of my deceaſed brother Auguſtine Waſhington, I give and bequeath four parts, that is one part to each of them—to Fielding Lewis, George Lewis, Robert Lewis, Howell Lewis, and Betty Carter, ſons and daughter of my deceaſed ſiſter, Betty Lewis, I give and bequeath five other parts, one to each of them—to George Steptoe Waſhington, Lawrence Auguſtine Waſhington, Harriot Parks, and the heirs of Thornton Waſhington, ſons and daughter of my deceaſed brother, Samuel Waſhington, I give and bequeath the other four parts, one to each of them—to Corbin Waſhington, and the heirs of Jane Waſhington, ſon and daughter of my deceaſed brother John Auguſtine Waſhington, I give and bequeath two parts, one part to each of them. To Samuel Waſhington, Frances Ball and Mildred Hammond, ſon and daughters of my brother Charles Waſhington, I give and bequeath three parts, one to each of them; and to George Fayette Waſhington, Charles Auguſtine Waſhington, and Maria Waſhington, ſons and daughter of my deceaſed nephew George Auguſtine Waſhington, I give one other part, that is, to each a third of that part. To Eliſabeth Park Law, Martha Park Peter, and Eleanor Park Lewis, I give and bequeath three other parts, that is, a part to each of them; and to my nephew Buſhrod Waſhington and Lawrence Lewis, and to my ward, the grandſon of my wife, I give and bequeath one other part, that is, a third thereof to each of them. And, if it ſhould ſo happen, that any of the perſons whoſe names are here enumerated (unknown to me) ſhould now be dead, or ſhould die before me, that in either of theſe caſes, the heirs of ſuch deceaſed perſons ſhall, notwithſtanding, derive all the benefits of the bequeſt, in the ſame manner as if he or ſhe was actually living at the time; and by way of advice I recommend it to my executors not to be precipitate in diſpoſing of the landed property therein directed to be ſold, if from temporary cauſes the ſale thereof ſhould be dull, experience having fully evinced that the price of land (eſpecially above the falls of the rivers, and on the weſtern waters) has been progreſſively riſing, and cannot be long checked in its increaſing value. And I particularly recommend it to ſuch of the legatees (under the clauſe of my will) as can make it convenient, to take each a ſhare of my ſtock in the Potomac company, in preference to the amount of what it might ſell for, being thoroughly convinced myſelf, that no uſes to which the money can be applied will be ſo productive as the tolls raiſing from this navigation when in full operation (and this, from the nature of things, it muſt be ere long) and more eſpecially if that of the Shenandoah is added thereto.

The family vault at Mount Vernon requiring repairs, and being improperly ſituated beſides, I deſire that a new one of brick, and upon a larger ſcale, may be built at the foot of what is commonly called the Vineyard Incloſure, on the ground which is marked out; in which my remains, with thoſe of my deceaſed relations (now in the old vault) and ſuch others of my family as may chooſe to be entombed there, may be depoſited. And it is my expreſs deſire that my corpſe may be interred in a private manner, without parade or funeral oration.

Laſtly, I conſtitute and appoint my dearly beloved wife Martha Waſhington, my nephews William Auguſtine Waſhington, Buſhrod Waſhington, George Steptoe Waſhington, Samuel Waſhington, and Lawrence Lewis, and my ward George Waſhington Park Cuſtis (when he ſhall have arrived at the age of 20 years) executrix and executors of this will and teſtament.

In witneſs of all, and of each of the things herein contained, I have ſet my hand and ſeal, this 9th day of July, in the year 179—*, and of the Independence of the United States the 24th.

GEORGE WASHINGTON. (Seal.)

* It appears the teſtator omitted the word nine.

IRISH PARLIAMENT.

Tueſday, March 13.

SIR John Parnell, after a ſpeech of ſome length, moved that an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, praying that he may diſſolve the parliament before any final arrangement ſhall be concluded reſpecting a legiſlative union.

Lord Corry ſeconded the motion.

Sir H. Cavendiſh oppoſed the motion in a ſhort ſpeech, tending to prove that the parliament, doing what was neceſſary to put down rebellion, ought not to be diſſolved.

Mr. A. Moore argued, that no power was legally and conſtitutionally veſted in parliament, to paſs the meaſure of an union without the conſent of the people, and the beſt criterion whereby to judge of that conſent, was by diſſolving the parliament, and ſending the repreſentatives to a new election.

Mr. Alexander ſpoke about five minutes, againſt the motion, and confined himſelf principally to anſwer Mr. Moore's argument, drawn from the diſſolution of the Engliſh parliament.

Sir E. Parſons contended, that if the motion was reſiſted, it would clearly evince that the miniſter declined ſuch an appeal to the ſenſe of the people, becauſe he conceived it to be againſt the meaſure; and therefore no concluſion could be drawn from ſuch reſiſtance, but that the miniſter was determined to carry the meaſure againſt the public will; and no other conſequence could be expected from ſuch a mode of accompliſhing the meaſure, than a convulſion in this country at ſome future period, and a ſeparation of it from Great Britain.

Mr. Saurin ſpoke very ſtrongly in favour of the motion, and urged, as on former nights, that the people would not be bound to obey a law impoſed againſt their conſent. He, therefore, recommended to the houſe and to his majeſty's miniſters, to have recourſe to a meaſure which would aſcertain the ſenſe of the people.

Mr. Solicitor General replied to Mr. Saurin, and reprobated in ſtrong terms the doctrine held out by the honourable and learned member; and

Dr. Duigenan ſtill more ſtrongly arraigned ſuch language, and warned gentlemen how they indulged in a conduct which might be conſtrued into levying war againſt their king.

Mr. Duigenan and Mr. ſerieant Stanley oppoſed the motion, and Mr. Grattan ſpoke ſhortly in ſupport of it.

The motion was further ſupported by Mr. Hardy, Mr. Dobbs, and Mr. Dawſon; and oppoſed by colonel Fitzgerald, Mr. Ormſby, Mr. Martin, ſir J. Blaquiere, and lord Caſtlereagh.

Sir John Parnell replied; after which a diviſion took place.

Ayes 104—Noes 150—Majority 46.

On Saturday, March 22, the houſe went into a committee, when a meſſage, reſpecting the paſſing of the articles of the union, was ordered to be ſent up to the lords.

Wedneſday, March 26, in the houſe of peers, lord Mayo having brought up the report of the committee on his excellency's meſſage relative to a legiſlative union, the archbiſhop of Caſhel obſerving, that no proviſion had been made in the repreſentative article, in regard to the privileges of the ſpiritual peers, moved an amendment to the effect of placing their privileges on the ſame footing as thoſe of the peers of Great Britain, which amendment was agreed to *nem dis.* The other parts of the report having been gone through, on the queſtion for ſending a meſſage to the commons, intimating their lordſhips agreement to the reſolutions.

The duke of Leinſter, and lord Bellamont and Powerſcourt, oppoſed the meaſure on its general principle. It was ſupported by the lord chancellor. Lords Bellamont moved the queſtion of adjournment, when the houſe divided.

Contents 16—Non contents 47—Majority 31.

The queſtion was then put on the original motion, and a diviſion took place—

Contents 48; proxies 24; total 72—Non contents 16; proxies 6; total 22.

Majority for the original motion 50.—The houſe then adjourned.

Thurſday, March 27, a meſſage was received from the lords, informing the commons, that they had agreed, with ſome amendments, to the reſolutions ſent up to them relative to a legiſlative union.

On the motion of lord Caſtlereagh, thoſe amendments were forthwith taken into conſideration; and being concurred in,

Lord Caſtlereagh then moved the following addreſs to his majeſty:—

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

'We, your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the ———, knights, citizens, and burgeſſes, in parliament aſſembled, having taken into our conſider-

ation the important ſubject of a legiſlative union between Great Britain and Ireland, which was laid before us in his excellency the lord lieutenant's meſſage to both houſes of parliament, on the 5th day of February laſt, accompanied by the reſolutions of the two houſes of parliament of Great Britain, propoſing that great meaſure, and by the earneſt and ſolemn recommendation of your majeſty.

'Deeply impreſſed with the neceſſity of rendering the connection of Great Britain and this kingdom indiſſoluble, and truly ſenſible of the atrocious efforts which have been made by foreign and domeſtic enemies to diſſolve that connection, and effect a ſeparation between both countries, we entirely approve, and moſt cordially embrace the principle of incorporating Great Britain and Ireland into one kingdom, under your majeſty's auſpicious government, by a perfect and entire union of their legiſlatures.

'We do conſider the reſolutions of the two houſes of the Britiſh parliament as wiſely calculated to form the baſis of ſuch a ſettlement. We have adopted them as our guide in the meaſures we have purſued, and we now feel it our duty to lay before your majeſty the reſolutions to which we have agreed, which reſolutions, we humbly ſubmit to your majeſty may form the articles of union between Great Britain and Ireland, and which, if approved of by the two houſes of the parliament of Great Britain, we are ready to confirm and ratify, in order that the ſame may be eſtabliſhed for ever by the mutual conſent of both parliaments.

'We doubt not that your majeſty, and the parliament of Great Britain, will conſider theſe reſolutions as the moſt unequivocal teſtimony of our zealous loyalty to your majeſty's ſacred perſon, family, and government, and as an unalterable pledge of our attachment to the Britiſh empire. We offer them in the full conviction, that by incorporating the legiſlatures, and by conſolidating the reſources, of the kingdoms, we ſhall encreaſe the power and ſtability of the empire: and that by uniting ourſelves with your majeſty's ſubjects of Great Britain, under one parliament and government, we ſhall moſt decidedly ſecure the extenſion of our commerce, the ſafety of our religion, and the preſervation of our liberties.'

The addreſs was agreed to without a diviſion, and

Lord Caſtlereagh moved, that a meſſage be ſent to the lords, acquainting them, that the commons had agreed to the amendments made by their lordſhips; alſo with a copy of the addreſs voted to his majeſty, and deſiring their lordſhips' concurrence therein.—Ordered accordingly.

Friday, March 28, the houſe having met, an adjournment of courſe took place, in order to go up to the caſtle with an addreſs to his majeſty. On their return, the ſpeaker read from the chair the anſwer of his excellency, the lord lieutenant, which, was very briefly, that he would tranſmit their dutiful and loyal addreſs to his majeſty. The ſame, as uſual, was ordered to be entered on the journals of the houſe.

PROCEEDINGS *in the Fourth* SESSION *of the Eighteenth Parliament of* Great Britain; *continued from Page* 239.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wedneſday, April 2.

LORD Auckland, purſuant to his notice on a former day, roſe, and after expatiating upon the enormous encreaſe of the vice of adultery, and the perverſion, as well as abuſe, of many divorce bills, which had paſſed the legiſlature of this country, his lordſhip ſtated, that for a period of 150 years previous to the year 1700, no more than four divorce bills had paſſed that houſe. During the period of republicaniſm in this country, a law was enacted, puniſhing the guilty with death, and that law prevailed for the ſpace of ten years, until the reſtoration of royalty. In Scotland, his lordſhip obſerved, that law, though not acted upon, was nevertheleſs in full force.—His lordſhip's object was to bring in a bill that would remedy the evils and pernicious effects ariſing from too looſe a regard for all moral and civilized obligations, and too eaſy an accompliſhment of divorce bills.

For which purpoſe, he ſhould move for leave to bring in a bill to prevent any perſon divorced for adultery from intermarrying with the guilty perſon.

His lordſhip ſtated, that the bill would accompliſh two objects, viz. one rendering illegal any ſuch marriage, and the other under certain penalties prohibiting it. He ſhould move that it be printed, read a ſecond time on Friday, and at a day after

the receſs proceed on it; thereby giving their lordſhips full opportunity to conſider it, and enable them to diſcuſs it with more ſatisfaction to themſelves. He however, previouſly obſerved, that it was by no means his intention to hurry the meaſure; neither did he intend that it ſhould have an *ex poſt facto* juriſdiction. For theſe reaſons, it was his reſolution to introduce therein a clauſe which ſhould date the commencement of its operations from the laſt day of the preſent ſeſſions of parliament.

On Friday, April 4, Lord Auckland moved the order of the day for the ſecond reading of the bill to prevent perſons divorced for adultery from intermarrying with the perſon guilty of the adultery.

The duke of Clarence roſe, and ſaid the bill before their lordſhips was of the moſt miſchievous tendency, as it went directly not to prevent vice, but to excite it. Women who might be unfortunate enough to become enthralled in the ſorrows of adultery, as the law at preſent ſtands, have not only an opportunity of amending their lives by a due regard to ſocial order, but alſo an opportunity, by decorum and chaſtity, in a ſecond marriage, to make atonement to God and man for the violations of the firſt; but by the meaſure then ſubmitted, inſtead of allowing them theſe ſalutary opportunities, plunged them, without alternative, into the abyſs of proſtitution, and rendered them for ever incapable of every moral obligation.

The biſhop of London differed with his royal highneſs as to the effect the bill would have, and argued that it was much more likely to have a contrary effect.

Lord Guildford expreſſed his decided diſapprobation of the bill, which he conſidered more calculated to provoke ſin than prevent it; and, in his opinion, it went the length of violating the beſt attribute of the Chriſtian faith and of the Chriſtian doctrine—Repentance.

The biſhop of Durham declared the bill to be urgently neceſſary, from the frequent repetition of the crime it went to prevent. In the century ending 1700, only four divorces had ſtained the records of that houſe; but during the period of the preſent reign, no leſs than ninety-eight had diſgraced it.

Lord Mulgrave oppoſed it very warmly, on the principles of cruelty and injuſtice.

Lord Auckland, at conſiderable length, entered into a very extenſive juſtification of the principle of its clauſes.

Lord Kinnoul ſaid, it a meaſure could be deviſed to excite the worſt of all evils, proſtitution, this he deemed was that meaſure.

Lord Guildford expreſſed himſelf to the ſame purpoſe, and added, that in the principle the bill itſelf ſeemed to avow nothing like the prevention of the crime of adultery, it threatened, that was all. He was of opinion, that in the moment of conflicting paſſions, little regard was had to preſent or future penalties, and the offenders ſeldom calculate, when committing this kind of crime, upon its conſequences.

The biſhop of Rochester, in a very zealous ſtrain, ſupported the bill, and contended that nothing leſs than the puniſhments to be inflicted by this bill could deter the commiſſion of the foulest offence againſt ſociety.

The duke of Clarence, in reply to the biſhop, and in explanation, made ſome pointed, though humorous, applications to himſelf, which excited no ſmall degree of merriment among ſome of their lordſhips, particularly when in praiſe of the glorious revolution, he ſtated, that were it not for it, he might now have been amuſing himſelf as the ſubject of ſome little principality in Germany! and concluded with moving, that the ſecond reading be poſtponed to this day four months.

This brought on a converſation between lords Elden, Carnarvon, Grenville, and Loughborough, for it, and lords Mulgrave and Guildford againſt it. But on a diviſion there appeared—

For the ſecond reading, 30—Againſt it, 11.

It was then read a ſecond time, and ordered to be committed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, March 21.

ON the the third reading of the bank charter, a converſation aroſe between Mr. Pitt and Mr. Tierney, as to what party the bargain with the bank and the miniſter originated; when Mr. Pitt ſaid the formal propoſition came in the ſhape of a letter from him to the bank directors, but certainly not without having previouſly conſulted thoſe whoſe intereſt it concerned, what ought to be the fair equivalent given and received on the occaſion.

The queſtion was then put on the third reading of the bill, when

Mr. Tierney roſe, and after making ſeveral obſervations on the magnitude of the ſubject, and adverting to the circumſtance as with whom it originated, entered into a very extenſive field of diſcuſſion, to ſhew the bargain was improvident, impolitic,

and unjuſt. He ſtated the bargain to be a bad one, becauſe when the vaſt income of the bank was conſidered, amounting to 641,000l, after deducting 100,000l for charges and expences, it deſerved at leaſt a better price than the intereſt of a loan of 3,000,000l, for ſix years, which he did not value at more than 750,000l. [Here he entered into an extenſive range of calculation to prove theſe points.]—The hon. gentleman here paſſed much cenſure on the conduct of the bank directors in this tranſaction, who he ſaid had leagued with the miniſter againſt the public, while they derive from that public no leſs an emolument than an intereſt of 7 per cent. upon their capital ſtock, including the intereſt then due by the public, and the diſcount from their trade. He noticed the apparent contradiction of their conduct, when by the reports of the ſecret committee it appeared, that the bank could not ſubmit to any further deduction of their capital; and yet after a very ſhort lapſe of time they come forward, and offer a loan of 3,000,000l, for the renewal of a charter that had yet twelve years to go. He therefore declared, unleſs this inconſiſtency was in a plain way accounted for, it was on this account his opinion, that while the miniſter could ſhelter the bank under a reſtriction bill, the bank would never refuſe him money.—This enabled that corporation to iſſue their paper to an infinite extent, and compelled him reluctantly to avow, it was nothing elſe than French finance, and Bank of England notes were but aſſignats in another ſhape. He concluded with urging the propriety of poſtponing the third reading of the bill to a more diſtant day.

Mr. Pitt admitted, that the hon. gentleman had taken ſome pains to inveſtigate the buſineſs, but he omitted the moſt material part, that of not taking an early period to manifeſt that, but defer it till the very laſt ſtage of the bill in that houſe. The hon. gentleman, although he admitted in his remarks on a former occaſion, that three millions was a ſum not to be refuſed by miniſters at a period like the preſent, yet he deprecates this method of obtaining it, all the while avoiding to ſuggeſt any other or better. In the tranſaction now under diſcuſſion, he deemed it his duty to aſcertain what ought to be aſked, or what value ought to be given; governed by that principle, he made the bargain he did, and if any thing could look like French finance, it certainly was that propoſed, or rather mentioned by the hon. gentleman himſelf, that was of forcing from the bank an exorbitant ſum for that which was by no means an equivalent.

Here the right hon. gentleman proceeded in a moſt able and ingenious way, to ſhew that the bargain between both parties was fair and honourable, and that both were fully ſatisfied: and ſhewing, at ſome conſiderable length, what he conſidered the futility of reaſoning maintained by the hon. gentleman, went into a clear and hiſtorical account of the bank, from very early periods. He ſhewed, that in the adminiſtration of ſir Robert Walpole, the bank had advanced to the public between eleven and twelve millions, and that at a time when they were nothing like ſo proſperous as at the preſent day. And he concluded with remarking, that it was a very curious charge indeed, that there ſhould be a good underſtanding between a miniſter and any corporate body whatever.

An explanation of ſentiments took place between Mr. Tierney and Mr. Pitt, when

Mr. Thornton ſaid, that the project originated with the bank, and overtures were privately made to that effect, but the oſtenſible and public propoſition came formally from the right hon. gentleman. He diſavowed any political motives in the matter, and concluded with reading a reſolution of the directors in 1797, wherein they avow their capability of paying all demands on the bank at that time, but ſubmitted the prudence of it to miniſters. He ſtated that the profits of the bank had accumulated ever ſince, and that not a pound note was uttered but what there was capital to anſwer.

Mr. Tierney ſaid, he did not mean any thing perſonal to any gentleman in the direction.

Mr. Manning explained the nature of the ſuppoſed profits of the bank, and mentioned that a conſiderable ſum thereof was allotted to counter-balance forgeries.

Mr. Simeon ſaid, that ſo far from the bank being in a ſtate of inſolvency when the reſtriction was laid on, that on the very ſame day ſtocks roſe 1½ per cent.

The bill was then read a third time, and ordered to the lords.

On Thurſday, April 17. On the motion of Mr. Roſe, the order of the day for the houſe to reſolve itſelf into a committee, to conſider of his majeſty's meſſage relative to the Iriſh union, was diſcharged, in conſequence of the indiſpoſition of the chancellor of the exchequer, and the conſideration fixed for Monday next.

Mr. Grey moved, that an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, praying

that he would be pleaſed to direct that there be laid before the houſe an account of the number of offices, together with the ſalaries and emoluments actually held by members of the preſent Iriſh parliament.

After a few remarks from Mr. Roſe, the motion was agreed to, and the addreſs ordered to be preſented by ſuch members of the houſe as were of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy council.

NEW INCOME TAX.

Mr. Roſe moved to diſcharge the order of the day for the ſecond reading of the Income Bill. He ſtated, that ſeveral alterations and modifications were deemed neceſſary, and therefore propoſed to defer the ſecond reading till to-morrow ſe'nnight.

Mr. Tierney reprobated the conduct of the miniſter in very harſh terms. He accuſed the chancellor of the exchequer of precipitating the meaſure in the firſt inſtance, and breaking through the eſtabliſhed form of the houſe. Afterward, when he became convinced that the face of the country was directly againſt it, the miniſter ſought to take all the credit of its retraction upon himſelf, and left the houſe to ſtruggle with its diſgrace and unpopularity. The bill, he contended, had been brought into parliament in a very unconſtitutional manner. The chancellor of the exchequer had repreſented it as a bill that went merely to explain and amend the act of laſt ſeſſions; whereas it virtually impoſed a new tax upon the country, by the repeal of the proviſions granting a deduction for the aſſeſſed taxes. As ſuch, the forms of the houſe required that it ſhould previouſly have paſſed through a committee of ſupply. This neceſſary preliminary not being obſerved, the bill was rendered null and vitiated in its very outſet. The miniſter had entrapped the houſe, and taken them by ſurpriſe; he had profeſſed one thing, and brought forward another. He had tricked the houſe into a procedure, which entailed upon them all the odium of the meaſure, and had made the commons of Great Britain a party to a tranſaction, which muſt inevitably tend to leſſen the dignity of parliament. What muſt the country at large think of the conduct of members in that houſe, who could, by ſuffering ſo odious a bill to go through the formality of a firſt reading, make it their own act and deed; and now, when the univerſal voice of the nation was againſt the meaſure, endeavour to eſcape the opprobrium they had entailed upon themſelves by altering and modifying the bill? For his own part, he had uniformly profeſſed himſelf an enemy to every tax on income; and he now gave notice of his intention to move on this day ſe'nnight for the repeal of the income tax altogether.

The ſpeaker acquieſced in the validity of the objections ſtated by the hon. gentleman (Mr. Tierney) ſuppoſing, as he made no doubt, that the hon. gentleman was accurate in his ſtatement. In that light it certainly went to impoſe a new tax on the ſubject, and, as ſuch, ought to have gone through a previous committee.

Mr. Roſe did not deny that the objection ſtated, relative to the informality of the proceedings, was valid, but inſiſted that no unfair advantage had been ſought by his right honourable friend.

Lord Hawkeſbury did not conceive it neceſſary that a miniſter, in bringing forward a bill to explain and amend a former act, the principle of which had been approved of by a large majority of the houſe, ſhou'd go into the detail of all and ſeveral his intended regulations. He thought it fair that every mover of a bill ſhould avail himſelf of all ſubſequent information on the ſubject, whether communicated in public or in private.

Mr. Johnes declared his firm conviction that nine-tenths of the country thought the bill, as it now ſtood, ought to be burnt by the hands of the common hangman.

Mr. W. Smith, after obſerving that the bill was more inquiſitorial and oppreſſive than any financial meaſure adopted by the French rulers, moved an amendment, that the bill be read a ſecond time this day ſix months.

Mr. Joliffe ſeconded the motion, which was ſtrenuouſly combated by Mr. Buxton.

Mr. Grey ſaid, that, by withdrawing the preſent bill, the income act would remain exactly as it now ſtands. It would not be abrogated, and of courſe the country would be no loſers. He thought it the more direct way to come to the vote at once on the queſtion for the ſecond reading, and wiſhed his hon. friend to withdraw his motion of poſtponement.

Mr. Sheridan agreed that the preſent was not the proper ſtage to diſcuſs the merits of the bill, on the one hand, but it was equally irregular to expatiate on its application toward the ſuppreſſion of crimes and enormities, on the other. It was evident that the forms of the houſe had been infringed upon. It was evident that a new tax had been introduced, under pretence of regulating the old one. He was amazed that any gentleman ſhould talk of taking the houſe by ſurpriſe on the preſent occaſion.

The bill had not only been printed, but had been univerſally publiſhed in the newſpapers all over the kingdom. If the facts advanced by his hon. friend (Mr. Tierney) were true, of which he entertained no ſhadow of doubt, the bill ought not to be proceeded on; it ought to be withdrawn, on account of its informality.

Mr. Roſe wiſhed a little time might be allowed, for the purpoſe of maturely deliberating whether the bill was actually vitiated by ſuch informality. He deprecated a raſh and haſty vote on a ſubject of ſuch great importance, and was perſuaded that none but thoſe who diſapproved of the bill *in toto* would vote for the amendment.

Mr. Tierney acknowledged that he approved of no one ſingle clauſe in the bill, except the very laſt, which left it open for repeal. To carry it into effect, it would be abſolutely neceſſary to have recourſe to meaſures inconſiſtent with the conſtitution of a free country. Honeſt men, in middling circumſtances, were compelled to render ſtrict account, while men, who were amaſſing large and rapid fortunes, had an opportunity of evading it. He wiſhed to mark, in ſtrong and decided characters, his reſentment of the conduct purſued in this bill. No ſimilar precedent was to be found. He had already ſtated that it impoſed a new tax, by the repeal of the proviſion allowing a deduction for the aſſeſſed taxes. If his memory did not deceive him, it operated to the ſame effect in another ſhape, to wit, with reſpect to the land tax. It certainly was not much in favour of the bill, that, with the exception of a noble lord, no one had directly and explicitly defended it.

Mr. W. Smith ſaid, as he ſhould have ſeveral opportunities of expreſſing his ſentiments on this bill, he had no objection whatever to withdraw his motion.

The queſtion being put, the amendment of Mr. Smith was allowed to be withdrawn. The original queſtion was then put, 'that the bill be read a ſecond time to-morrow ſe'nnight.'

Mr. Grey ſaid, that he had ſo many fundamental objections to the bill, that he could not but wiſh that it had been diſmiſſed or withdrawn. Some gentlemen on the other ſide had talked of unfairneſs, but in his opinion, the unfairneſs reſted with thoſe who had brought in a bill profeſſing 'to explain and amend' the act of laſt year, when it went in fact to defeat and contradict the proviſions of that act. In the bill of laſt year, a protection was afforded to the commercial intereſt; but by the preſent bill, the affairs of commercial men were made as open to diſcloſure as thoſe of any deſcription of perſons. This was evidently contrary to the intention of the houſe, and he ſhould therefore oppoſe the ſecond reading of the bill.

The maſter of the rolls ſaid, that, in conſequence of the groſs evaſions which had been practiſed, ſome regulations were abſolutely neceſſary. In the progreſs of the bill, he had no doubt but that theſe checks and guards might be introduced in ſuch a manner as not to violate the principle of the bill.

Mr. Sheridan ſaid, that this was in every reſpect a new bill. The houſe were now as much maſters of that fact as they could be on any future occaſion. He had expreſſed his wiſh, that, on account of its informality, it ſhould be withdrawn; but as this had not been done, he ſhould vote againſt the motion.

The queſtion being put, the numbers were, ayes, 85; noes, 20; majority for the ſecond reading on Friday ſe'nnight 65.

The ſpeaker called the attention of the houſe to what had paſſed yeſterday, in the debate on the income tax. He had previouſly given to the ſubject his beſt attention, and he was now confirmed in his opinion that there were proviſions in the bill which of neceſſity ſhould have paſſed through a committee of the whole houſe. This objection to the bill had very forcibly ſtruck his mind on peruſing it in the country, and on his return he had conſidered the ſubject, and conſulted thoſe who were beſt qualified to give information. It was his wiſh, as it was his duty, to preſerve inviolate the forms of the houſe, but he did not think it neceſſary to announce this objection in the abſence of the mover of the bill. He had now no heſitation to ſay that the bill would be withdrawn, and that a new bill ſhould be introduced, founded on reſolutions, to be previouſly ſubmitted to a committee.

Mr. Long acquieſced in this opinion, and the order for reading the bill on Friday next, was in conſequence diſcharged.

Mr. Tierney aroſe to vindicate himſelf, and the part which he had taken in yeſterday's debate. He did not mean to take any unfair advantage, and, in fact, it now appeared that the objection which he had urged was one which could not have been overturned if the chancellor of the exchequer had been preſent.

The ſpeaker ſaid, that it was not his wiſh to give a preference to any individual whatever. If he had not more ſtrongly

interfered in the firſt inſtance, the reaſon was, that he felt ſome difficulty in coming forward in the abſence of the mover of the bill.

Mr. Long then gave notice, that, on Friday next he ſhould move for leave to bring in a bill to explain and amend the two incognite acts of laſt year.

UNION WITH IRELAND.

Monday, April 21. The order of the day being read for conſidering the meſſage on the union,

Mr. Pitt roſe and ſaid, as the ſentiments of this and the other houſe of parliament, already expreſſed their ſenſe of the adoption of the meaſure on its general principle, it was now his duty to lay before the houſe, without farther recapitulation, and within one comprehenſive ſcope, the complete views of the governments of both countries, which, in compliance with his majeſty's moſt gracious meſſage, had been conſidered as fit to ſubmit to parliament, and here conſented to already.

The vaſt and momentous ſyſtem to be propoſed, important as it was, no leſs for the reſtoration and eſtabliſhment of tranquillity in the ſiſter kingdom, than by an everlaſting and united connection of legiſlative and natural ſtrength, to increaſe the power and the aſcendancy of the whole empire, and thereby place it on a baſis beyond continental artifice to diſturb, or the intrigues of foreign and domeſtic foes of any deſcription to annoy, required that ſerene and ſteady regard which abundantly apologized for whatever treſpaſs he might commit on the indulgence and patience of the houſe, and, therefore, without farther preface, he would ſubmit generally a few obſervations, which a matter of ſuch magnitude demanded.

The firſt great conſideration which naturally preſented itſelf, would be that of the public good; but as this ſeemed leſs an object than public ſentiment, he would previouſly advert to that, leaving the abſtract principle of public good as it were remote, till he had convinced the houſe and the country that he poſſeſſed the public opinion, the public ſentiment, and the public accord in the meaſure, as redounding to the public good. And here he felt no leſs honoured than gratified in announcing, that before the government of either kingdom ventured to propoſe or patronize the project, it was generally ſubmitted throughout the whole kingdom of Ireland, and the event juſtified the expectations of his majeſty's miniſters in the fulleſt extent; for it was found, that the more the queſtion was diſcuſſed, the better it was known and liked, until diſtruſt became confidence, and diſlike became approbation; and finally, until thoſe moſt intereſted in the real intereſt of their country univerſally announced their approbation of the meaſure, and as univerſally ſought and counted its completion. The great body of the landed intereſt of that kingdom were in favour of it, and its two houſes of parliament addreſſed his majeſty in ſupport of it. Of the landed property three-fourths, and of the number of counties five ſevenths, by their public and corporate acts, deſired and implored it. As far as unanimity could be expected among the jarring opinions of men at an early day, thus ſtood the public opinion in Ireland on the queſtion. All the great commercial towns, except Dublin and Drogheda, had declared ſtrenuouſly in favour of it.—But he could not avoid obſerving, that the citizens of thoſe towns expreſſed their apprehenſions in the ſame way that the Scots did on the eve of their union, who inhabited Edinburgh; while at the ſame time he truſted that, like them, the citizens of Dublin would, at no very diſtant day, return their grateful acknowledgments to Providence, for the bleſſing beſtowed. On the diſcuſſion of the Scotch union the table of the parliament was covered day after day with petitions againſt it; public clamour in Ireland adopted, through inveterate partizans, the ſame means, and artifice was not wanting to impede it. The Scottiſh parliament on that occaſion, however, acted as the Iriſh parliament did now, and as ſatisfaction and welfare attended the perſeverance of the one, ſo he truſted happineſs and advantage would reſult to the determined ſpirit of the other. Inſtead of a ſelect committee, where partial diſcuſſion might be ſuppoſed to prevail, he deemed it more conducive to the advantage and importance of the cauſe to conſider it in the abſtract, and in the detail by a committee of the whole houſe, whereby the fulleſt latitude of diſcuſſion would be afforded to every gentleman, and the houſe would derive that profit thereby, which could not fail to be uſeful to the intereſts of the empire. To the committee the right hon. gentleman obſerved, he would ſubmit the ſeveral reſolutions of the Iriſh parliament, then already before the houſe, and which were founded upon principles already adopted by that houſe, and laid at the foot of the throne, but extending ſomewhat more into detail, ſo as to form, when agreed upon, ſo many articles

of the propoſed union. The courſe of the proceedings would then amount to this—Great Britain propoſed to hold certain principles on which to found an union; Ireland admits thoſe principles, and propoſes reſolutions founded upon them, on which reſolutions ſhould the Britiſh parliament agree, the articles of union ſhall be founded and formed by the agreement of both legiſlatures and their common monarch, with an irrevocable and ſolemn legiſlative act.

The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to ſtate the ſeveral reſolutions in their order, beginning with the firſt, and commenting upon each in their order. The firſt reſolution, containing the general principle, the ſecond relating to the ſucceſſion of the monarch, and the third, containing five ſpecific heads, the principal whereof that might excite conſideration here, as operating like innovation, was that of adding 100 members into the Britiſh houſe of commons. He took the proportion from a combination of that of the revenue and population of Ireland, taken together and compared with that of Great Britain, which being as about ten to two, conſtituted the number 100 a due proportion to 558. Of theſe, 68 were ſent from the principal towns and counties, the reſt from the principal boroughs. We had two precedents that this kind of change never injured the rights of the Britiſh parliament, viz. that of uniting Wales, and that of uniting Scotland, and he truſted the third would have the ſame effect. Of peers there were to be 28 temporal and four ſpiritual, and liberty to thoſe not elected for parliament to ſit in the houſe of commons, if returned to ſerve in parliament. This number of the peerage correſponded with the ſame proportion.

The church of Ireland, as by law eſtabliſhed, was to be continued unvaried, only that the biſhops there ſhould be ſubject to convocations here. It was alſo an objection very generally urged, for like purpoſes, that an Imperial Parliament, not having the advantage of local knowledge, would be incapable to preſerve the tranquillity of Ireland. Very deficient in diſcernment and common underſtanding indeed, muſt thoſe individuals therefore be, to whom that country would conſign the powers of legiſlative repreſentation in the imperial parliament, if, in the very extended number of 100, there did not exiſt local knowledge ſufficient for the neceſſary purpoſes of their country. In reſpect to paſt expences, Ireland was to have no concern whatever with the debt of Great Britain. For it would be equally ungenerous and unjuſt to impoſe upon her a charge, when a reciprocity of advantage could not be annexed to it. Ireland did not ſhare any of thoſe benefits which England derived during the period when this debt was incurred, and conſequently ought not to partake of any of her burden incurred during that period. But henceforward the two countries were to unite as to future expences on a ſtrict meaſure of mutually relative ability. It certainly would have been a matter of much gratification if the two countries could have been ſo completely incorporated as no longer to have diſtinct revenues, which in the Scotch Union was of ſuch importance, that every effort was made to equalize the circumſtances of the two countries for that purpoſe. At that time England had a heavy debt, Scotland had none charged on her revenue:—a calculation was therefore made of the ſum to be paid to Scotland as an indemnity for accepting a ſhare of that debt; and England paid it accordingly. So that, except in the inſtance of the land-tax, the taxation of the two countries was fixed at the ſame proportion; but on the preſent queſtion, this ſyſtem cannot be adopted; conſequently the reſpective debts of the two countries muſt remain diſtinct, and of courſe, their taxation muſt continue ſeparate. To find the ſum which Ireland ſhall henceforth ſubſcribe toward the imperial expenditure, we muſt look to her relative powers; that reſt lies in the relative commercial wealth of both nations, and the relative expences of both, and hence the relative abilities of both countries.

For which purpoſe it will appear, that by taking the imports and exports of Ireland for the laſt three years, at the ſum of 10,925,000l. and that of Great Britain at 73,961,000l. (a proportion of ſomewhat more than ſeven to one) and the exciſe of Ireland for the like period at 5,954,000l. and that of Great Britain at 46,891,000l. the reſult of the two together, would conſequently aſſume the *ratio* of the ability of Great Britain to that of Ireland, at ſeven and a half to one. As to any community of property in revenue from the territorial acquiſitions of this country, if it ſhould be objected that either the one nation or the other did not derive their juſt proportion, it is to be obſerved, that ſuch an objection is at once obviated by the power propoſed to be given to the imperial par-

liament of reviſing it on principles of mutual reciprocity in 20 years hence; and that no article ſhould at any time be ſubject to a higher tax than the ſame paid in Great Britain.

The next proviſion would be, that any ſupplies of the conſolidated fund of Ireland might be applied to purpoſes of local improvement, or accumulate to form a fund for war contributions, or other exigencies of the empire. By this arrangement her immediate expences being reduced, ſhe would be leſs likely to incur future debt, and more capable of contributing to the general aid. The laſt and leaſt important article was that of eſtabliſhing the courts of admiralty and judicature as before the union, ſaving only the right of appeal to the imperial parliament. Having thus proceeded through the whole of the reſolutions, he went on to a general comment on the advantages reſulting from the union.

He obſerved in pointed terms, that the great object of one common legiſlature for both countries was the eſtabliſhment of the identity of the executive. On all the great and important queſtions of peace, war, and treaties, when agitated, what ſituation did that country preſent to view? The anſwer is plain – to avoid ſeparation ſhe was bound even without deliberation, to adopt the conduct and follow the courſe preſcribed, and purſued by Great Britain. If in any ſhape the term 'colony' could be with effect applied to that country, it would be faithfully applied to it in its preſent ſtate.

If it were required in him to ſpecify the great radical advantages reſulting to both countries, particularly to Ireland, from an incorporate union, he would aver that the chief and comprehenſive benefit, that from which, as from an abundant ſource, all the reſt muſt flow, would be, that ſtrengthening ſo firmly the bond of connection and mutual intereſt between them, as to render them impervious to mortal miſchiefs, and conſtitute them for ever an empire indiſſoluble and free—ſtifle diſcontent, and root out rebellion and Jacobiniſm. He then propoſed the firſt reſolution, which being read,

Mr. Grey roſe and ſaid, that without venturing into the tedious conſideration of the detail of the ſubject then before the houſe, he had no heſitation at once in declaring, that he abhorred even its principle, and ſhould oppoſe it accordingly. The period ſelected for the abominable ſyſtem was as bad as the means. The Iriſh parliament had moſt ſtrangely changed its nature, and by this act they forfeit their exiſtence. It was promiſed, that the parliament of Ireland ſhould have the opportunity of appealing to the ſenſe of the people on the meaſure; and true it was in the firſt inſtance, that five-ſevenths of the counties were againſt it, while no more than nineteen addreſſes could be obtained in favour of it, and theſe too without any public meeting, but collected by means of undue influence under the terror of martial law, and with this paltry number we are told, that the conſent of the Iriſh people is obtained for the meaſure.

Againſt the meaſure twenty-ſeven counties petitioned, beſide corporate towns and bodies to the number of more than 107,000 perſons. Mr. Ponſonby, whoſe conſummate ſkill judged rightly the importance of tranſmitting theſe petitions to the parliament of this country, made a motion to that effect, but loſt it by a miniſterial majority. He would aſſure the houſe that a union was held in deteſtation by the almoſt unanimous opinion of the people of Ireland. The landed intereſt was againſt it, and the whole trading part of the community. Of the 300 Iriſh members, 120 were decidedly hoſtile to it; of the 162 that voted for it, he knew that 116 were placemen, or Engliſh generals in command there, who had not a foot of land in the country. He knew alſo, that if any perſon holding a place under government had dared to vote according to his ſentiments on the queſtion, and againſt the union, he was inſtantly diſmiſſed from office; and he alſo knew that by the abuſe of a bill calculated to keep the repreſentation pure and uncorrupt, no leſs than 68 ſeats were vacated in the Iriſh commons laſt ſeſſions, to make room for individuals of a more pliant nature.

He ridiculed the propoſition which denied, that an additional number of 100 members in this parliament would not encreaſe the influence of the crown, together with that of 32 peers; it was a fact, he had long ſince made up his mind on, and now there remained no doubt on the ſubject. With regard to the Scotch union, he thought no compariſon could be drawn between it and the Iriſh, as many circumſtances rendered the former more natural, being leſs remote; but who has not ſeen that ſeveral of the articles of the Scotch union have been violated by the Britiſh parliament; the ſame will happen to the articles of the Iriſh union. He then dwelt on the danger of the ſentiment, that if

there were no union there muſt be a ſeparation, which he alſo denied. He entered into a very argumentative harangue to ſhew, that Scotland did not derive any real advantages by the union, which ſhe might not have otherwiſe obtained; and in ſupport of this aſſertion, quoted ſeveral hiſtoric documents, and having glanced at the hiſtory of Ireland, from the period of 1782, during the ſeveral epochs of 1785, 1790, 1795, down to the preſent period, and concluded with remarking, that by local policy, and emancipating the catholics of that country, all the promiſed good of an union would be accompliſhed, without its miſchiefs. He then moved, that the chairman do leave the chair.

Dr. Lawrence, at ſome length, inveighed againſt the union, which he conſidered as calculated, not to anſwer the objects held out, but to enhance and increaſe the influence of miniſters; he adverted to ſeveral of the reſolutions, and contended, that the reſult, inſtead of rendering either country happy, would be deſtructive to both.

Mr. Sheridan oppoſed the union on every principle of argument, or fact, that could be advanced in favour of it.

Mr. Dundas ſaid, that with reſpect to the argument uſed by an honourable gentleman (Mr. Grey,) reſpecting the effects of the Scotch union, they were erroneous in every particular. The authority of ſir John Clarke was certainly of weight on that ſubject, and the debates in the lords were only to be conſidered as ſo many ſparks of paſſion, forgotten as ſoon as kindled. He begged leave to aſk, in the way of return, whether the hon. gentleman had not rather paſſionately treated the ſubject of the union, in the courſe of the preſent evening? He had talked of enſlaving the ſiſter kingdom, and in what way?—Why, taking from them a parliament, which, according to his own allegation, was incompetent to any uſeful purpoſe. He deſired it to be obſerved, that the abolition of hereditary juriſdiction had certainly been a bleſſing to Scotland. But how was this done? By an impartial parliament; and by a parliament as impartial, he had no doubt, but that as many unlooked-for bleſſings would be conferred upon Ireland. He had no notion, however, of following the hon. gentleman in ſeeking for the ſenſe of the people of Ireland, by hunting for petitions through that country. The ſenſe of the people having been expreſſed through their parliament, he had no notion of looking for them through any other vehicle. Not leſs than two-thirds of the property of the country was expreſsly in favour of the union. The great majority of the lords of Ireland would not have ſurrendered their privileges, if they did not feel a full conviction of the benefits reſulting from the meaſure. He muſt take his opinion of the buſineſs from ſure and conſtitutional grounds: viz. from the reports of parliament, and not from the narrowed and tinctured channels of private information.

Mr. Tierney expreſſed his regret, that the queſtion upon the general iſſue had not been adopted. The arguments of his hon. friend (Mr. Grey) had certainly not been anſwered. He had no objection to the preſent meaſure, if the free conſent of Ireland had been obtained; but from all the fair opinions which he could collect, he had no doubt, but that the ſenſe of Ireland was againſt the meaſure. The property of the majority in the lords had been ſtated; but he was aſſured that the greater number of acres reſted with the minority. The members of the majority, it was to be obſerved, were looking for Engliſh peerages for life, which, by the way, was no ſmall conſideration, nor had it a trifling effect on the members whom they could influence in the lower houſe. In that houſe too, a minority of 120 had been ſlightingly mentioned; but he muſt beg leave to ſtate, that 120 out of 300, was equal to a minority of 223 out of the Britiſh repreſentation of 558. No Britiſh miniſter would venture to call a minority of 223 by the name of an inſignificant minority. It was certainly wrong to vote away the liberties of the ſiſter kingdom, and to carry the meaſure by force. He ſhould, therefore, vote againſt the reſolutions, unleſs the Iriſh parliament were diſſolved, and the ſenſe of the people fairly taken on the ſubject.

Lord Carysfort admitted that the meaſure ought not to be carried without the conſent of the people of Ireland. He had reſided there lately for many months, and he could ſtate that the union with this country was acceded to by almoſt every man of ſenſe and information. It was not in unauthorized and tumultuous aſſemblies, his lordſhip ſaid, that the ſentiments of the people were to be conſulted. If ſuch meetings were to be rated, why not look to thoſe on the contrary ſide, as well as the petitions and remonſtrances in favour of the union. The great balance of property, he had no ſcruple to aſſert, was in favour of the meaſure. An hon.

gentleman had taken notice of 17,500 freeholders ſigning a petition againſt it from the county of Down. This, he ſaid, was much more than the number of all the freeholders in that county. Another hon. gentleman had ſaid that the minority in the houſe of lords had the greater number of acres. To this extraordinary aſſertion he muſt reply by averring, that the property of the majority, compared with that of the minority, was in the proportion of ten to one. He had no doubt but that the bulk, and particularly of the thinking part of the nation, was in favour of the meaſure.

Mr. Grey ſaid, that if this ſtatement were well founded, all difference was at an end, and there remained nothing to be done, in order to aſcertain the fact, but to diſſolve the Iriſh parliament.

Mr. Pitt ſaid, that he could not conſent to any propoſition of this nature. Laſt year, when the commons of Ireland appeared for a time to oppoſe the meaſure, there was no mention on the oppoſite ſide to appeal to the people. The bringing on of the queſtion was then held to be dangerous, even by the gentlemen who now oppoſed him. He could not, now that the predicted danger had been paſſed over, think of prolonging the difficulty and the ſuſpence. He did not conſider an appeal to the people as fraught with that efficacy which ſome gentlemen had thrown out. It was certainly difficult to obtain the correct ſenſe of popular meetings, and even thoſe who boaſted of the iſſue at the common hall, were ſometimes taught, by ſubſequent events, that the deliberate votes in a different ratio with the tranſitory applauſe. In the courſe of the preſent war new dangers had ariſen; theſe were met by new remedies; yet the clamour originally raiſed had ended in the complete and ſatisfied acquieſcence of the people.

Lord Sheffield corroborated all the facts ſtated by lord Carysfort, with reſpect to the unfair means adopted by the oppoſers of the meaſure on the other ſide of the water to prejudice the people againſt it. With reſpect to the expedient alledged to have been adopted by miniſters, of procuring parliamentary votes in favour of the queſtion, by the new elections which had recently taken place in Ireland, it was a well known fact, that, ſo far from thoſe elections having produced any ſuch effect, many of the new members were decidedly averſe to the meaſure.

The houſe then divided on the motion of Mr. Grey, when there appeared, ayes 30, noes 236, majority 206.

ADVICES FROM EGYPT.

From the London Gazette, March 29.

Camp of the Grand Vizier,
near Al Erich, Jan. 24.

THIS day a convention has been ſigned here, by mouſtapha Raſchid Effendi and mouſtapha Reſſichi Effendi, commiſſioners appointed on the part of the grand vizier, and by gen. Deſaix and monſieur Pouſſielgue, commiſſioners appointed on the part of gen. Kleber, by which it has been agreed, that the French troops now in Egypt ſhould evacuate that country, and ſhould be allowed to return to France. The forts of Salahich and Catihé are to be ſurrendered by the French troops within eight days after the ratification of this capitulation by the grand vizier and gen. Kleber, and the other places and towns in Egypt at the different periods ſpecified for that purpoſe.

Admiralty office, March 27.

Major Douglas, late commander of the party of marines, ſerving on board his majeſty's ſhip the Tigre, arrived this morning with diſpatches from ſir Sidney Smith, knt. captain of that ſhip, and ſenior officer of the ſquadron employed on the coaſt of Egypt, containing an account of the capture of the fort of El Ariſh, by an advanced body of the army of the grand vizier, aſſiſted by a detachment of marines from his majeſty's ſhips under the orders of the major. By this account it appears, that the grand vizier moved from Gaza and El Ariſh on the 20th of December laſt, and that the French commandant having refuſed to capitulate, the fort was reconnoitred by major Douglas, accompanied by lieut. col. Bromley and capt. Winter: that batteries were erected on the 24th, and the following days, the fire of which was attended with complete ſucceſs; and that on the 29th in the morning the enemy having ceaſed firing, major Douglas aſcended the wall of the fort, by means of a rope which was let down for him, and received the ſword of the French commandant; but that it having been found impoſſible in the firſt moments to reſtrain the impetuoſity of the Turkiſh troops, 300 of the French garriſon were put to the ſword, the remainder were, however, by his exertions, and thoſe of

the Turkiſh commanding officer, placed in ſecurity, and the ſick and wounded taken care of. The major acknowledges himſelf highly indebted to the aſſiſtance of lieut. col. Bromley, and commends the good conduct of captains Winter and Trotte, and the gallant behaviour of Mr. Thomas Smith, midſhipman, belonging to the Tigre, and repreſents that the cheerful manner in which the whole detachment performed their duty, expoſed as they were in the deſart without tents, very ill fed, and with only brackiſh water to drink, gained them the admiration of the whole Ottoman army.

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Sir W. S. Smith, Capt. of his Majeſty's Ship Tigre, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated off Jaffa, the 8th of November, 1799.

Sir,

I have the honour to incloſe a copy of my letter to the right hon. lord Nelſon (of this date) for the information of the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty. I have the honour to be, &c.

W. S. SMITH.

Tigre, off Jaffa, Nov. 8, 1799.

My lord,

I lament to have to inform your lordſhip of the melancholy death of Patrona Bey, the Turkiſh vice admiral, who was aſſaſſinated at Cyprus, in a mutiny of the janiſſaries on the 18th of October; the command devolved on Seid Ali Bey, who had juſt joined me with the troops from Conſtantinople, compoſing the ſecond maritime expedition deſtined for the recovery of Egypt. As ſoon as our joint exertions had reſtored order, we proceeded to the mouth of the Damietta branch of the Nile to make an attack thereon, as combined with the ſupreme vizier, in order to draw the attention of the enemy that way, and leave his highneſs more at liberty to advance with the grand army on the ſide of the deſart. The attack began by the Tigre's boats taking poſſeſſion of a ruined caſtle ſituate on the eaſtern ſide of the Bogaz, or entrance of the channel, which the inundation of the Nile had inſulated from the main land, leaving a fordable paſſage. The Turkiſh flag diſplayed on the tower of this caſtle, was at once the ſignal for the Turkiſh gun boats to advance, and for the enemy to open their fire in order to diſlodge us; their neareſt poſt being a redoubt on the main land with two 32-pounders, and an eight-pounder field piece, mounted thereon, at point blank ſhot diſtance. The fire was returned from the launch's carronade, mounted in a breach in the caſtle, and from field pieces in the ſmall boats, which ſoon obliged the enemy to diſcontinue working at an intrenchment they were making to oppoſe a landing. Lieut. Stokes was detached with the boats to check a body of cavalry advancing along the neck of land, in which he ſucceeded; but I am ſorry to ſay, with the loſs of one man killed and one wounded. This interchange of ſhot continued with little intermiſſion during the 29th, 30th, and 31ſt, while the Turkiſh tranſports were drawing nearer to the landing place, our ſhells from the carronade annoying the enemy in his works and communications; at length the magazine blowing up, and one of their 32-pounders being ſilenced, a favourable moment offered for diſembarkation. Orders were given accordingly; but it was not till the morning of the 1ſt of November that they could effectuate this operation. This delay gave time for the enemy to collect a force more than double that of the firſt diviſion landed, and to be ready to attack it before the return of the boats with the remainder. The French advanced to the charge with bayonets. The Turks completely exculpated themſelves from the ſuſpicion of cowardice having been the cauſe of their delay, for when the enemy were within ten yards of them, they ruſhed on ſabre in hand, and in an inſtant completely routed the firſt line of the French infantry. The day was ours for the moment; but the impetuoſity of Oſman Aga and his troops occaſioned them to quit the ſtation aſſigned as a corps of reſerve, and to run forward in purſuit of the fugitives; European tactics were, of courſe, advantageouſly employed by the French at this critical juncture. Their body of reſerve came on in perfect order, while a charge of cavalry on the left of the Turks put them completely to the rout in their turn. Our flanking fire from the caſtle and boats, which had been hitherto plied with evidant effect, was now neceſſarily ſuſpended by the impoſſibility of pointing clear of the Turks in the confuſion. The latter turned a random fire on the boats, to make them take them off, and the ſea was in an inſtant covered with turbans, while the air was filled with piteous moans, calling to us for aſſiſtance; it was (as at Abukir) a duty of ſome difficulty to afford it them, without being victims to their impatience, or overwhelmed with numbers:

we, however, perſevered and ſaved all, except thoſe which the French took priſoners by wading into the water after them; neither did the enemy interrupt us much in ſo doing. Major Douglas and lieut. Stokes, who were with me on this ſervice, gave additional proofs of their zeal, ability, and bravery, and the boats' crews, as uſual, behaved admirably. The loſs in killed on our ſide cannot be aſcertained. The French general in his offer to exchange priſoners on the general account, aſſures me he has 1100. As to the enemy's loſs, we have no means of eſtimating it, but it muſt have been ſufficient to convince them that ſuch victories as theſe, againſt troops, which, though irregular, will fight hand to hand with them, muſt coſt them dear in the end. I have the honour to be, my lord, &c.

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Keith, K.B. Vice Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief in the Mediterrrnean, to Evan Nepean, Eſq.

Queen Charlotte, off Valette, 20th Feb.

Sir,

My letter of the 15th acquainted you, for the information of their lordſhips, that I had received intelligence of the reported approach of an enemy's ſquadron toward this iſland; and although I had conſiderable difficulty in perſuading myſelf that they would hazard the attempt in the face of ſo ſuperior a force, I, nevertheleſs, conſidered it incumbent upon me to take the neceſſary precautions of reconnoitring the quarter in which they were to be expected, and at the ſame time guarding moſt particularly the entrance of the harbour of Valette, as the only point in which they could ſecure themſelves, and debark their troops and ſtores. The wind being ſtrong from the SE, and accompanied with rain, I could only communicate by ſignal; I accordingly denoted the bearing and the reputed force of the enemy, and directed the Foudroyant, Audacious, and Northumberland to chace to windward, and the Lion tô look out off the paſſage between Goza and Malta, while the Queen Charlotte was kept as cloſe in with the mouth of the harbour as the batteries would admit of; the Alexander at the ſame time was under weigh on the SE ſide of the iſland. On the 16th, I was joined by the Phaeton, from Palermo; and the wind having ſhifted to the NW, which afforded a favourable opportunity for landing the Neapolitan troops at Marſa Sirocco, I accordingly embraced it, and in the afternoon returned off the harbour of Valette: ſignals were made from various parts of the iſland of an enemy being in ſight, and with the Queen Charlotte, Phaeton, Serena Neapolitan frigate, and Minorca ſloop, I anxiouſly continned to maintain a poſition near the ſhore, to prevent the enemy from paſſing within us, and to expoſe them to the attack of his majeſty's ſhips that were in purſuit of them. On the morning of the 19th, El Corſo joined with a large French armed ſtore-ſhip, which ſhe took poſſeſſion of at four o'clock in the afternoon of the 18th, by ſignal from lord Nelſon, whoſe ſquadron was then engaged with the French: captain Ricketts reported this ſhip to be the Ville de Marſeilles, loaded with ſalt meat, brandy, wine, clothing, ſtores, &c. She ſailed from Toulon on the 7th inſt. in company with the Généreux, of 74, adm. Perée; Badine, of 24; and two corvettes, having near 4000 troops on board for the relief of Malta. At four P M. the Foudroyant and Audacious joined me, and I was acquainted by rear adm. lord Nelſon, that the Généreux had ſurrendered without any action, and that the three corvettes had eſcaped, from all the line of battle ſhips having anxiouſly preſſed after the French admiral. I have the honour to incloſe a copy of lord Nelſon's letter. His lordſhip has on this occaſion, as on all others, conducted himſelf with ſkill and great addreſs in comprehending my ſignals, which the ſtate of the weather led me greatly to ſuſpect. Capt. Peard has evinced excellent management, from the moment he firſt diſcovered the enemy off the ſouth weſt end of Sicily until the period of the capture; and lieut. W. Harrington, commanding the Alexander in the abſence of capt. Ball, has ſhewn great merit in ſo ably conducting that ſhip in the preſence of ſo ſuperior a force, previouſly to the appearance of lord Nelſon; I beg leave to recommend him to their lordſhips' conſideration. I have detached ſhips in all directions to endeavour to pick up the ſtragglers. I have the honour to be, &c.

KEITH.

Foudroyant, off Cape di Corvo, Feb. 18.

My lord,

This morning at day-light, being in company with the following ſhips, viz. the Northumberland, Audacious, and Ill Corſo brig, I ſaw the Alexander in chaſe of a line of battle ſhip, three frigates, and a corvette. At about eight o'clock ſhe fired ſeveral ſhot at one of the enemy's frigates, which ſtruck her colours, and, leaving her to be ſecured by the ſhips aſtern, continued the chaſe. I directed capt. Gould, of the Audacious, and the El Corſo brig to take charge of this prize. At half paſt one P.M. the frigates and corvette tacked to the weſtward, but the line of battle ſhip not being able to tack without coming to action with the Alexander, bore up. The Succeſs being to leeward, capt. Peard, with great judgment and gallantry, lay acroſs his hawſe, and raked him with ſeveral broadſides; in paſſing the French ſhip's broadſide, ſeveral ſhot ſtruck the Succeſs, by which one man was killed, and the maſter and eight men wounded. At half paſt four, the Foudroyant and Northumberland coming up, the former fired two ſhot, when the French ſhip fired her broadſide, and ſtruck her colours. She proved to be the Généreux, of 74 guns, bearing the flag of rear admiral Pé.ee, commander in chief of the forces in the Mediterranean, having a number of troops on board from Toulon, bound for the relief of Malta. I attribute our ſucceſs this day to be principally owing to the extreme good management of lieut. William Harrington, who commands the Alexander in the abſence of capt. Ball; and I am much pleaſed with the gallant behaviour of capt. Péard, of the Succeſs, as alſo with the alacrity and good conduct of capt. Martin and ſir Edward Berry. I have ſent lieut. Andrew Thompſon, firſt lieutenant of the Foudroyant, to take charge of the Généreux, whom I beg leave to recommend to your lordſhip for promotion; and have ſent her under care of the Northumberland and Alexander to Syracuſe to wait your lordſhip's orders. I have the honour to be,

My lord, &c. BRONTE NELSON.

SHIPS Captured from the ENEMY.

BOUGAINVILLE privateer, 18 guns, by the Amazon.

Aquilla, Spaniſh ſhip, four guns, by the Apollo.

Le Vaillant privateer, 15 guns, by the Amethyſt.

La Vidette brig, 14 guns, by the Indefatigable.

L' Auſturiana, Spaniſh ſhip, 20 guns, by the Amphion.

La Modeſte privateer, 16 guns, by the La Nymphe.

Noſtra Siniora Carmen, Spaniſh lugger, two guns, by the Maria.

Vengeance privateer, 16 guns, by the Nereide.

Bellegarde privateer, 14 guns, by the Phebe.

Maſſena privateer, four guns, by the Plover.

Joſephina privateer, four guns, by the La Suffiſante.

Carmen, Spaniſh xebec, 16 guns, by the Penelope.

Telegraph privateer, 14 guns, by the Kangaroo.

Le Coureur privateer, 14 guns, by the Revolutionaire.

Heureux privateer, 22 guns, by the Phebe.

El Batador, Spaniſh privateer, 14 guns, by the Cormorant.

La Vulture privateer, 22 guns, by the Caroline.

Perſeverant privateer, 14 guns, and Flibuſtier brig, 14 guns, by the Cruiſer.

The Chaſer lugger, 14 guns, by the Sea Flower.

Mars privateer, 22 guns, by the Amethyſt.

Le Cerberre ſchooner, ſix guns, by the Uranie.

L'Inattendu cutter, two guns, by the Jalouſe.

La Virginie privateer, 14 guns, by the Latona.

Corunesa Spaniſh privateer, 16 guns, by the Flora.

L'Henreuſe Societé brig, 14 guns, by the Spitfire.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

MARCH 29.

Plymouth, March 26. This morning Mr. T. Mills, purſer of his majeſty's ſhip Danae, of 20 guns, commanded by capt. lord Proby, alſo the ſurgeon and captain's clerk of that ſhip, landed here out of a cartel from Morlaix. The Danae, on Friday, the 14th inſtant, was cruiſing off Uſhant; at ten o'clock on the evening of that day (the maſter having the watch on deck at the time) an alarming mutiny inſtantaneouſly broke out among the crew,

who knocked down the maſter, and immediately ſecured the hatchways and cabin-doors, confined the officers below, and ran away with the ſhip into Breſt; after having the veſſel entirely in their poſſeſſion, they had the wanton barbarity to turn the forecaſtle guns aft, and fired ſeveral ſhots through the cabin, fortunately, however, without doing the leaſt injury to any of the officers, none of whom were killed, or any wounded, except capt. lord Proby, who received a ſlight cut in the head with a ſabre, and the maſter, who was bruiſed when knocked down at the commencement of the mutiny. The officers and crew, on being landed at Breſt, were confined together in a priſon, the former were to to be marched in the courſe of a few days to Valenciennes, the latter, it is hoped, will ſhortly be returned to this country to receive the reward due to their atrocious crime, as it is ſaid to be the intention of the French government to ſend them over as priſoners. The officers arrived here were permitted, a few days after their arrival at Breſt, to proceed to Morlaix, and embrace the firſt opportunity to embark in a cartel.

APRIL 7.

Advice have been received of the loſs of his majeſty's ſhip Queen Charlotte, of 110 guns, captain Todd, which was blown up off the harbour of Leghorn, on the 17th of March, when the commander, and above 800 of the crew, periſhed by the exploſion. Vice-admiral lord Keith, whoſe flag was flying on board of her, was, at the time, with ſome of the officers, on ſhore. Twenty commiſſioned and warrant officers, two ſervants, and 142 ſeamen, were the whole of the perſons who eſcaped deſtruction.

Circumſtances immediately preceding and attending the Loſs of his Majeſty's Ship Queen Charlotte, off Leghorn, on the 17th of March 1800.

Mr. John Braid, carpenter, of the queen Charlotte, reports, that, about 20 minutes after ſix o'clock yeſterday morning, as he was dreſſing himſelf, he heard throughout the ſhip a general cry of 'Fire!' on which he immediately ran up the fore ladder to get upon deck, and found the whole half-deck, the front bulk-head of the admiral's cabin, the main maſt's coat, and boat's covering on the booms, all in flames, which, from every report and probability, he apprehends was occaſioned by ſome hay, which was lying under the half-deck, having been ſet on fire by a match in a tub, which was uſually kept there for ſignal guns. The main-ſail at this time was ſet, and almoſt entirely caught fire, the people not being able to come to the clue-garnets, on account of the flames. He immediately went on the forecaſtle, and found lieutenant Dundas, and the boatſwain, encouraging the people to get water to extinguiſh the fire. He applied to Mr. Dundas, ſeeing no other officer on the fore-part of the ſhip (and being unable to ſee any on the quarter-deck, from the flames and ſmoke between them) to give them aſſiſtance to drown the lower decks and ſecure the hatches, to prevent the fire falling down. Lieutenant Dundas accordingly went down himſelf, with as many people as he could prevail upon to follow him, and the lower deck ports were opened, the ſcuppers pluggled, the main and fore-hatches ſecured, and the cocks turned, and water drawn in at the ports, and the pumps kept going by the people who came down, as long as they could ſtand at them. He thinks that, by theſe exertions, the lower deck was kept free from fire, and the magazines preſerved for a long time from danger; nor did lieutenant Dundas or he quit this ſtation, but remained there, with all the people who could be prevailed upon to ſtay, till ſeveral of the middle-deck guns came through that deck.—About nine o'clock, lieutenant Dundas and he, finding it impoſſible to remain any longer below, went out at the foremoſt lower-deck port, and got upon the forecaſtle, on which he apprehends there were then about one hundred and fifty of the people, drawing water, and throwing it as far aft as poſſible upon the fire. He continued about an hour on the forecaſtle; and finding all efforts to extinguiſh the flames unavailing, he jumped from the gib-boom, and ſwam to an American boat approaching the ſhip, by which he was picked up, and put into a tartan, then in the charge of lieutenant Stewart, who had come off to the aſſiſtance of the ſhip.

(Signed) JOHN BRAID.

Leghorn, March 18.

The Queen Charlotte had juſt completed her equipments, and was to proceed to ſea in the courſe of a few days for Genoa, having on board a vaſt quantity of ſhells, grenades and mortar cartridges, for the ſiege of that place. She was launched in 1790, in immediate ſucceſſion off the ſlip of the Royal George, and was allowed, both as a prime ſailer, and for her other ſuperior qualities, to be the fineſt ſhip that

ever diſplayed Engliſh colours.—At her main, ſhe bore the triumphant flag of earl Howe, on the memorable 1ſt of June 1794.

APRIL 12.

Tueſday laſt came on the election of a governor and deputy governor of the Bank of England for the year enſuing, when Samuel Thornton, eſq. was choſen governor; and Job Mathew, eſq. deputy-governor.

And on Wedneſday, came on the election of twenty-four directors, when the following gentlemen were choſen:

Thomas Bodington, Roger Boehm, Samuel Boſanquet, Alexander Champion, Bicknell Coney, Edward Darell, George Dorrien, Nathaniel Bogle French, Peter Free, Daniel Giles, Jeremiah Harman, William Manning, eſqrs. ſir Richard Neave, bart. Joſeph Nutt, Jeremiah Olive, John Pearſe, Charles Pole, John Puget, Thomas Rakes, James Reid, Godfrey Thornton, Brook Watſon, John Whitmore, and Benjamin Winthorp, eſqrs.

Wedneſday a general court of proprietors of Eaſt India ſtock was held at the India houſe, for the purpoſe of electing, by ballot, ſix gentlemen, to ſerve as directors of the Eaſt India company for four years. At ſix o'clock in the evening, the glaſſes being finally cloſed, were delivered to the ſcrutineers appointed by the general court to examine the number of votes, who at a late hour reported, that the election had fallen on the following gentlemen, viz. Jacob Boſanquet, Joſeph Cotton, eſqrs. ſir Lionel Darell, bart. Edward Parry, John Roberts, and Robert Thornton, eſqrs. who were ſeverally out of the Eaſt India direction, at the laſt annual election of directors.

The following ſix gentlemen go out of the Eaſt India direction, by rotation, for one year, viz. William Benſley, eſq. ſir John Smith Burges, bart. the hon. William Elphinſtone, John Hunter, John Travers, Stephen Williams, eſqrs.

APRIL 14.

The total of the principal debt of this country, as it ſtood on the 5th of January 1800, is 451,699,919l 11s 5¼d, the annual intereſt of which is 19,813,569l 1s 8¾d.

APRIL 15.

Yeſterday, the lord-mayor, accompanied by his lady and daughter, alderman Skinner, and daughter, aldermen Hamerton, Shaw, Newman, and daughter, Cadell, Perring, Perchard, Williams, Leighton, ſir W. Herne, and lady, ſir William Staines, and lady, and ſir John Eamer, ſheriff Flower, the recorder, the chamberlain, and the other city officers, went in ſtate to Chriſt church, Newgate-ſtreet, preceded by the children of Chriſt's hoſpital, where a ſermon was preached by the lord biſhop of Chicheſter, from St. Paul's Epiſtles to the Romans, chap. xiv. ver. 7.

In the courſe of the ſermon the biſhop read a ſtatement of the city hoſpitals for the laſt year, of which the following is a brief abſtract:

Chriſt's—Apprenticed (ten of whom were taught navigation) 188, buried 17, under care 1082, preſentations not made 140.

St. Bartholomew's—Patients 8565, buried 370, for cure 563.

Bridewell—Kept to hard labour laſt year 414, paſt to their pariſhes 1134.

Bethlem—Cured 179, buried 20, in the houſe 243, of whom are incurable 113.

APRIL 15.

The Iriſh lottery was diſpoſed of on Tueſday laſt, at Dublin caſtle: the bidders were as follow:

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. Franks, of Dublin,	6	15	2
Mr. Biſh, of London,	6	18	8
Mr. L. White, of Dublin,	7	2	6
Mr. Cope, of London,	7	2	10

The latter gentleman was of courſe declared the purchaſer.

APRIL 16.

On Wedneſday, April 4, juſt after a ſhower of rain, the inhabitants of Stoke by Clare, Suffolk, were much alarmed at the ſudden appearance of a numerous ſwarm of animals on the village green, much of the ſhape and meagre frame of the grub graſshopper, ſo called, with long black legs, black heads, and gogling eyes. They remained there for ſome hours, and the herbage on which they preyed was found ſoon after to have loſt much of its verdure. They were ſeen the next day, in the neighbourhood, grubbing a young hedge-row on the road-ſide, and are conſidered as locuſts of a very deſtructive ſpecies, and their preſence much dreaded, as no attempts that have as yet been uſed to deſtroy them have ſucceeded.

APRIL 21.

A very handſome pump has lately been erected in the front of the Royal-Exchange, over the well ſometime ſince diſcovered in Cornhill. The caſe is of iron, and forms a lofty and very handſome obeliſk. It is elegantly painted and decorated with emblematical figures; among which is the plan of a Houſe of Correction,

which was built on the ground adjoining the pump in 1282, by Henry Wallis, esq. then mayor of London. One side of the pump bears this inscription—'This well was discovered, much enlarged, and this pump erected in the year 1799, by the contributions of the Bank of England, the East-India company, the neighbouring fire-offices, together with the bankers and traders of the ward of Cornhill.' On the reverse these words appear—'On this spot a Well was first made, and a House of Correction, built by Henry Wallis, mayor of London, in 1282.'

APRIL 24.

On Sunday last, as Mr. Davis, master of St. Luke's Workhouse, was serving dinner, one of the paupers, being dissatisfied with his portion, immediately seized a large knife and stabbed him under the left breast, so as entirely to divide one of the lobes of his liver. He languished about three quarters of an hour, and expired.

ITALY.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

Downing-street, April 28.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been received from the right hon. lord Minto, his majesty's envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary at Vienna, by the right hon. lord Grenville, his majesty's secretary of state for the foreign department.

My Lord, Vienna, April 17.

I HAVE the satisfaction to acquaint your lordship, that the campaign has opened in Italy by an important success on the side of the Austrians. On the 6th inst. general Melas attacked the several posts occupied by the French to the northward and westward of Savona and Vado, and drove them from the positions of Torre la de Buona, Monte Notte, and several others: some of these posts were strongly entrenched, and one of them defended by three thousand men; but they were carried by the courage and conduct of the Austrian troops, who appear to have acquired much honour on this day.

The enemy retired with precipitation on Vado and Savona, leaving their cannon and about three hundred prisoners, among whom is a chef de brigade, and several officers of distinction. In the night between the 6th and 7th, the troops evacuated Vado, having destroyed the stores and spiked the cannon, and retired, by sea, toward Nice. Their number is supposed to have been between seven and eight hundred.

The Austrians took possession of the fort of Vado in the morning, and found 17 pieces of heavy artillery. General Melas immediately invested Savona.

BIRTHS.

THE lady of John W. Smith, esq. of Hereford-street, a son.

Right hon. lady Bagot, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LIEUTENANT-colonel Warren, of the 3d regiment of foot guards, to miss Maitland, grandaughter to general Matthew.

Lord Francis Godolphin Osbane, to the hon. miss Elisabeth Charlotte Eden, daughter of lord Auckland.

Colonel Lindsey, of the guards, to lady Charlotte North, daughter of the late earl of Guildford.

Marquis of Abercorn, to lady Anne Hatton, daughter of the earl of Arran.

William Gore Langton, esq. M. P. for Somersetshire, to miss Browne.

Sir George Berney Brograve, bart. of Bath, to miss Emma Whitwell.

Dr. Arnold, of Doctor's Commons, to miss Georgiana Awdry, of Wilts.

E. Brown, jun. esq. of Mark-lane, to miss Brown, daughter of P. Brown, esq. of Upper Tooting.

DEATHS.

PRINCESS Maria Adelaide, aunt to Louis XVI.

General S. L. Morris, governor of Quebec.

Miss Lucy Goddard, daughter of Ambrose Goddard, esq, M. P.

Right hon. James Stewart Mackenzie, lord privy-seal of Scotland.

Sir John Menzies, bart.

Lady Mary Howe, daughter of the late earl Howe.

The hereditary prince of the grand duke of Tuscany.

Princess Frederica Augusta, daughter of their Prussian majesties.

Lady Mary Colyear and lady Juliana Colyear, the two eldest daughters of the earl of Portmore.

Miss Harriet Constantia Prevost, daughter of brigadier general Prevost.

George Brucker, esq. of Clapham.

George Drake, esq. of Bedford square.

Marquis of Winchester.

Marquis del Campo, in Spain.

PREFERMENTS.

RIGHT Rev. William bishop of Chester, to be bishop of Bangor.

Dr. Majendie—Bishop of Chester.

PROMOTION.

MAJOR John Douglas—a knight.

BANKRUPTS. From the GAZETTE.

MARCH 25.

WALTER Boyd, Paul Benfield, and James Drummond, London, merchants.

John Padmore, Leiceſter, linen-draper.

Nathaniel Johnſon, Henfield, in Suſſex, ſhopkeeper.

John Gallarini, Panton-ſtreet, Haymarket, ſcrivener.

James Lloyd, of Llanowen, South Wales, dealer.

Joſhua Jetley, and John Hucks, Leeds, Yorkſhire, ſpirit-merchants.

John Leach, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancaſhire, cotton-ſpinner.

George Scholes, Edgworth, Lancaſhire, calico-printer.

John Murphy, Liverpool, merchant.

MARCH 29.

George Lumſden, Newcaſtle-upon-tyne, joiner.

Joſeph Hobſon, Thunſtonland, Yorkſhire, tanner.

John Howard, Turton, Lancaſhire, cotton-manufacturer.

James Kenyon, and Joſeph Baines, of Liverpool, ſoap-boilers.

William Peacock Carr, Kingſton-upon-Thames, Surry, ſhopkeeper.

James Sutherland, Ogle-court, Marybone, painter.

Robert Pitkeathley, Taviſtock-ſtreet, Covent-garden, bookſeller.

William Tipping, Leeds, Yorkſhire, merchant.

Thomas Williams, Brantham, Suffolk, victualler.

William Weſterman, Bermondſey-ſtreet, Southwark, plumber.

Joſeph Rennſon, Queen-ſtreet, Cheapſide, cotton-merchant.

Chriſtopher Horrocks, and William Horrocks, Horwich, Lancaſhire, whitſters.

Robert Bulfil Carre, St. George's in the eaſt, merchant.

Mary Johnſon, and William Johnſon, Angmering, Suſſex, ſhopkeepers.

Solomon Lumb, Riſhworth, Yorkſhire, cotton-manufacturer.

George Storey, Sturton-grange, Northumberland, farmer.

APRIL 1.

Alexander Man, Mark lane, oilman.

James Page, Birmingham, grocer.

William Davies, Hereford, grocer.

Matthew Dymock Liſter, Southwell, Nottinghamſhire, chymiſt.

Richard Green, Olney, Buckinghamſhire, lace-merchant.

William Ollenranſhaw, Stafford, ſhoemaker.

APRIL 5.

Abraham Bullivant, Solihul, Warwickſhire, victualler.

Edward Cole, Exeter, taylor.

Edward Wickettſon the elder, Eaſt Grinſtead, Suſſex, dealer.

Thomas Patch, Dudley-court, St. Giles in the fields, victualler.

William Shepperſon, Oxford-ſtreet, grocer.

APRIL 8.

James Cooper, Epſom, Surry, brewer.

John Drakeford, Birmingham, pattentye cutter.

Thomas Lockey, York, grocer.

APRIL 12.

Philip Teare, Salter's-hall-court, merchant.

Thomas Allen, Selford, in Lancaſhire, cotton-manufacturer.

James Kerſhaw, and Joſeph Kerſhaw, Mancheſter, cotton-merchants.

Eleanor Child, South-ſtreet, St. Luke, dealer.

James Bate, Mancheſter, corn-dealer.

James Tweddell, Liverpool, ſadler.

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10	165		64a63⅜		97 ¼				209	shut.		5		
11														
12			63⅞a64	83 ¼			18 ⅝		208 ½			4		
14														
15			63⅜a⅞		96 ⅞							4		
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19			63¾a⅞		97							3		
21	164 ½		63¾a⅞	82 ⅝	97			6 ⅛				4		
22	164 ¼		63½a⅞		97			6	208 ½			4		
23	164 ¼	64 ¼	63⅝a⅞		97			5 ⅝	208 ½			4		
24	161 ½	63 ⅛	63⅝a64⅛		97			5 ⅝	209 ½			5		
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